The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1903. NO. 17

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next week will be "carnival week" at Altoona.

—Grangers' picnic, Saturday, August 8th, at Mapleton.

—The Baptists are organizing a congregation at Mount Union.

—Just received car load corn ears, 1500 bu. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—B. Frank Moore spent part of last week with friends up Shaver's creek.

—Miss Jessie Stonebraker, of Altoona, spent Monday with friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Mary Hooper and Miss Laura Lamberson are visiting friends at Altoona.

—Mrs. John M. White departed this morning on a visit to friends in Somerset county.

—Miss Cordella Gray, of Ickesburg, Perry county, visited friends in Mapleton last week.

—Frank Treaster and family, of Lewistown, were Sunday visitors of Howard Werts' family.

—Just received car load (100,000) choice 18 in. hemlock shingles. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—John M. Miller and wife spent a few days of the past week with Harry Eade's family at Burnham.

—Wanted—tie makers and choppers at Mapleton. Apply to Harbison-Walker Company, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a festival in their churh yard next Saturday evening. Everybody welcome.

—The new Mapleton M. E. church will be dedicated Sunday, August 9th. Further announcement of the order of services will be made later.

—Mrs. J. Howard Shimer and son, of McKees Rocks, Pa., arrived in town yesterday evening and will spend some time among friends in this place.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter and children, of Tyrone, who have been visiting in Mapleton, are spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in Trough Creek valley.

—For a lazy liver try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They invigorate the liver, aid the digestion, regulate the bowels and prevent bilious attacks. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The new railroad work at Newton Hamilton has been abandoned. It is stated that fifty per cent. of the proposed new work on the Philadelphia division has also been abandoned.

—Robert Fields and wife and Edward Bailey and wife on Monday morning started to drive to Gettysburg. They took two days to make the trip and will spend the remainder of the week there.

—Miss Catharine B. Sharrar, of Shirleysburg, who has been elected to teach the Railroad school in Union township, was the guest of her friend, Miss Dorothea Robley, in Mapleton, during two or three days of the past week.

—No man or woman in the state will hesitate to speak well of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets after once trying them. They always produce a pleasant movement of the bowels, improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—R. H. Price, of Altoona, formerly of Clay township, was treated at the Altoona hospital last Friday for avulsion of the right index finger, having been hurt in the Juniata shops. Fred A. Letterman, of Huntingdon, was treated on Monday for a punctured wound of the palm of the left hand. While with a camping party on Saturday he was accidentally shot.

—County Superintendent Dell held an examination for teachers at this place last Friday. Only six persons presented themselves for examination, viz.: Miss Myrtle Wright, of Mapleton, Miss Quarry, of Mifflin county, Miss Dickenson, of Brady township, Miss Longenecker, of Petersburg, Elbe Coder, of Union township, and Charles W. Swope, of Mapleton. It was the smallest class examined at this place for several years. No directors were present.

—Mrs. G. W. Stroup is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Barbara Spangler, in Mapleton. Her husband, Rev. G. W. Stroup, who has been for several years pastor of the Lutheran congregation at West End, Bedford county, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Bittinger, Maryland, and they are moving to that place. Her sons Samuel, a dentist at Berlin, Pa., and Ord, employed with the Standard Steel company at Burnham, are also visiting friends here.

—Last Friday night the Sunshine Division No. 200, Sons of Temperance, installed the following officers: W. P., Jesse Corbin; W. A., Louie McCarl; R. S., Mattie O'Connor; A. R. S., Harry Hooper; F. S., Duane Hicks; chaplain, Roy O'Connor; treasurer, Elsie Corbin; S. Y. P., Georgie Dell; conductor, Charles O'Connor; Asst. Con., Elby Coder; I. S., Olive Coder; O. S., Charlie Skipper. The Sunshine Division is in a flourishing condition. The membership is large and the meetings are well attended. Literary programs, consisting of interesting debates, etc., are frequently carried out. The society is doing a grand work. May it continue to flourish.

—On Friday afternoon, July 3rd, Charles R. Lucas, while hoeing corn on the farm of Mrs. James Porter about one and one-half miles north of Petersburg, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. It was in the middle of the open field and was witnessed by Edward Porter who was working in the same field a short distance away, and who hurried to his side but found him beyond any help he could render him. Mr. Lucas was a son of W. F. Lucas, of Union Church, this county, was 21 years of age, a young man of good habits, a regular attendant at church and Sabbath school. Interment was made in the cemetery at Union church on Sunday afternoon.—*News.*

—The second section of the fast Pennsylvania railroad train No. 7, St. Louis express, was wrecked at Manayunk bridge, one mile west of Ryde station, early Saturday morning. While speeding along at a fast clip it ran into the side of a freight train that had not altogether cleared a switch in being side tracked to allow the flyer to pass. The engine and one postal car were wrecked and three trainmen were injured. They were Engineer William J. Bealor and Fireman George W. Boyd, of Harrisburg, and Mail Clerk W. J. Flick, of New York, of the postal car. The wreck delayed passenger traffic for several hours. The injured men were taken to the hospital. Bealor's left leg was considerably bruised and he is considerably strained. Fireman Boyd's right shoulder was contused and he is otherwise injured about the body and hands. Postal Clerk Flick was hurt about the head and body.

Very Remarkable Cure of Diarrhoea.

"About six years ago for the first time in my life I had a sudden and severe attack of diarrhoea," says Mrs. Alice Miller, of Morgan, Texas. "I got temporary relief, but it came back again and again, and for six long years I have suffered more misery and agony than I can tell. It was worse than death. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for physicians' prescriptions and treatment without avail. Finally we moved to Bosque county, our present home, and one day I happened to see an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with a testimonial of a man who had been cured by it. The case was so similiar to my own that I concluded to try the remedy. The result was wonderful. I could hardly realize that I was well again, or believe it could be so after having suffered so long, but that one bottle of medicine, costing but a few cents, cured me." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Reunion of Huntingdon County Veteran Association.

The annual reunion of the Huntingdon County Veteran Association will be held at Shade Gap on Saturday, August 1st. All the old soldiers in the county and all who were residents of it at the time of their enlistment, with their relatives, friends and acquaintances, are cordially invited to be present.

The fare on the East Broad Top railroad from Mount Union to Shade Gap and return will be 25 cents. Refreshments may be obtained on the ground at the restaurant of G. A. R. Post, of Shade Gap.

It is expected that this will be the largest gathering of veterans and citizens that has ever been held in the lower end of the county.

MILTON S. LYTLE, Secretary. T. W. MYTON, President.

J. G. Gillam Will Buy It Back.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. J. G. Gillam will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

Mary Greenland Barton.

Mary Greenland Barton, widow of the late Philip Barton, of Ray's Hill, died at the home of George McClellan near Rainsburg on Monday night, July 6th.

Since the death of her husband, which occurred in February, 1901, Mrs. Barton has made her home with Mrs. McClellan, who is a sister. The deceased was a little past the three score and ten years allotment. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist church for ten years and had always shown an exemplary life. Any one might profitably follow her example of good works and cheerful conversation.

The death of Mrs. Barton was unexpected. She had an attack of indigestion some ten days before she died but seemed to be recovering from that. On Monday she remarked that she was gaining strength so rapidly. She went to bed that night feeling quite well. After eleven o'clock she went to the door of Mrs. McClellan's room and called her saying she had great pain about her heart. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan both got up at once, but before they could light a lamp Mrs. Barton had sunk to the floor. They picked her up and laid her on their bed but she breathed only twice afterward.

No children survive Mrs. Barton. She leaves two brothers, Miles and Allison, of Well's Tannery, and three sisters, an invalid sister with Mrs. McClellan and a married sister in the west. She has relatives in Trough Creek valley and other parts of Huntingdon county. She was buried on Wednesday afternoon in the Lutheran cemetery at Ray's Hill. The choir of the church sang "Asleep in Jesus," and "We are going down the Valley One by One." Rev. F. W. Roher, of Wolfsburg, officiated at the funeral.

Howard M. Stroup.

Howard Stroup, of Mill Creek, was run over by a freight car last Saturday about noon and received injuries from which he died about three-quarters of an hour afterwards. Mr. Stroup was along the railroad gathering coal and in order to escape a shower of rain crawled under a car which was standing on the side track near the the freight station. A shifting engine went after the car and as the rain was falling fast Mr. Stroup did not notice it and the car was pulled over him, crushing his body and cutting one foot off and badly mashing the other. The remains were given over to Undertaker Dick, of Huntingdon, and prepared for burial.

Mr. Stroup was a native of Lillyville, Mifflin county, and was aged 55 years. Besides his wife, he is survived by eight children, as follows: Mrs. Stella David, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Mollie Parks, Orbe, Howard, Ralph, Clark, Minnie and Bessie, of Mill Creek. He is also survived by one brother, Rev. George Stroup, of Bedford county, and three sisters living in Mifflin county. Mr. Stroup was a miller by trade and for many years followed that vocation. At the time of his death he was serving his second term as supervisor of Brady township and was a popular official.

The funeral occurred Monday morning at 10 o'clock, services being conducted by Rev. J. H. Ake, of the Methodist church. Interment was made in Mill Creek cemetery.

Grangers' Picnic.

A picnic under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at Mapleton, Saturday, August 8th.

Prof. A. E. Morse, of Maine, and Hon. W. T. Creasy, of Columbia county, will be the speakers for the occasion. Both are men of wide reputation. Prof. Morse is a noted humorist and a pleasant entertainer. Hon. W. T. Creasy's speeches in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and while a candidate for state treasurer demonstrated his ability to discuss the questions of the day. All who can should hear these men.

The grounds selected for this demonstration are just south of Mapleton in a natural forest and a more inviting spot could not be found.

Mapleton Grange will sell ice cream, cake, sandwiches, fruit and other refreshments, and will furnish free of charge hot coffee to all who desire it.

Everybody invited. Come and spend a day in the most beautiful grove in this section of the state.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore: July 24, August 7 and 21, September 4 and 18, and October 2 and 16. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., York 10.45 A. M., Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Millersburg 12.20 P. M., Sunbury 12.58 P. M., Williamsport 2.20 P. M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renovo 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9.45 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; $9.35 from York; $10.00 from Littlestown; $10.00 from Oxford, Pa., $9.35 from Columbia; $8.50 from Harrisburg; $10.00 from Winchester, Va.; $7.80 from Altoona; $7.30 from Tyrone; $6.45 from Bellefonte; $5.10 from Ridgway; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-8-7t

Brutally Tortured.

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golobick, of Colusa, Cal., writes. "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Dastardly Crime.

Michael Crane, who a few months ago moved from Mount Union to Mapleton, is in the Huntingdon jail awaiting trial on a charge of feloniously assaulting Ethel Yocum, a child five years of age, with intent.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yocum, parents of the little girl, formerly lived in the same house with Crane's family in the eastern part of town. On the 3d inst. Yocum and his family, now residents of Union township, went on a visit. On Monday the 6th inst. Crane met them at Huntingdon on their way home. The two men drank freely together and Yocum publicly abused his wife. A man named Kyper seeing Yocum strike his wife struck him and knocked him down. In the confusion that ensued little Ethel became separated from her mother and when search was made for her it was found that Crane had enticed her over the river from Huntingdon and when discovered was in the act of assaulting the child. A crowd quickly gathered and an effort was made to take Crane from the officers and lynch him. This was prevented, however, and Justice Kelly committed him to jail.

Reunion.

The third annual reunion of the Austraw singers will be held at the Grange hall in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Pa., July 25, 1903. All well disposed persons are cordially invited to be present. One feature of the exercises will be a competitive singing between the patent note singers and the present round note singers. By order of Committee.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three $1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Cold, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

A Thrilling Experience.

Mrs. Mae Long, wife of Reuben Long, of Grapeville, formerly of Clay township, had quite an experience in the flood which visited that section on the 5th inst. Mrs. Long is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Bowman, formerly residents of Union and Cass townships. Under date of July 7th she writes a private letter to her uncle, W. G. McConahy, of Mapleton, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

Having just escaped from death's door I write to tell you my experiences. On Sunday afternoon my friend Eliza Pickett and I went to Oakford Park. Reub could not go with us and we went alone. As I was leaving the house I had a presentiment that something might happen and I called back, "Good bye, I am going." We reached Oakford Park safely. A gentle rain commenced falling but soon it seemed to come in streaks that resembled ribbons. We ran to the pavilion for shelter. It was overcrowded and we soon learned that we must leave there. All ran to the house in front of it which was no safer and Eliza and I ran to the band stand where half a dozen men were under shelter. Soon we saw all the property moving down over the lawn, boats, merry-go-round, hobby horses and other objects. We had the bridge to cross and only Eliza and I ventured to cross it. People cried, called and stretched out their hands for us to hurry across the stream. Just as we stepped off the bridge it was carried away. By this time we were wading in very deep water but we reached the rolly coaster. Hundreds and hundreds of people were standing on the rolly coaster and we were obliged to leave that place and run to the opera house. Scarcely had we reached this when we were obliged to flee for the hills. We ran for miles and then came to a farm but the house was on the farther side of a creek which was rapidly rising. The farmer saw us and came down and assisted us to wade through the waters. We were joined here by some young man who said he would help us out and he went with us until we reached home. We reached the street car track near Greensburg but were not half way home. Telephone lines were falling about us and we were again obliged to plunge into the creek now above waist deep. I was wearing a heavy black skirt which hindered my progress. My feet were swept from under me and I was floating on my back and the young man assisted me out. Eliza was heavier and got along all right but I had been sick and the waters tossed me about like an egg shell. We came over hills and valleys, wading swollen streams that would throw us off our feet. My skirt was torn badly, my hat lost and we were thoroughly drenched. At one time we were in a field on a big hill and the rain descended not in drops but in torrents. Sharp, vivid lightning and deafening thunder added to the awfulness of our situation. Trees were being struck by lightning all around us. We ran through briars, bushes and thickets and our clothing was torn and our bodies badly scratched. When we came to open fields we cried to the Father above to save us and He heard our prayers. I cried for home and screamed at the top of my voice for Pa and Reuben. They were out and anxious for our safety. I certainly am thankful to the Heavenly Father for saving us and giving us strength to reach home for when we arrived I felt as if I could not have taken another step. My hat was found but many who saw us in our flight thought we had perished.

REDUCED RATES TO BALTIMORE

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meeting of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Baltimore, Md., July 21 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Baltimore from all stations on its lines, *except* Woodberry, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, Columbia, Frederick, and intermediate stations on the Northern Central Railroad, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, and stations on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad (exclusive of stations south of Townsend, Del., from which tickets will be sold), on July 19 and 20, good for return passage until July 31, inclusive, at rate of *single fare for the round trip, plus one dollar.* 7-15-1t

"GIVE ME NOT LOVE."

Give me not love which would enthrall
A spirit panting to be free;
But give me love which more than all
Would find it sweet to soar with me!
The bird that close to earth doth cling,
May, darkling, be content to sing,
But full the sunlight shines afar—
And there be heights where eagles are.

Give me not love which hour by hour,
Like to the rose, doth pale its hue;
But love still constant as the flower
Which opens to each morn anew:
Not love which, shadowed by the tomb,
A little space doth languid bloom,
But love which draws its deeper breath
From altitudes that know not death.
—Florence Earle Coates, in "Atlantic Monthly."

How Mrs. Dean Made Her Husband Jealous.

Life had been running so smoothly with our old friends the Herbert Deans since their removal to the city that it was growing monotonous, and Mrs. Dean caught herself wishing that something would happen to renew interest, stir up the domestic atmosphere and disturb the catlike state of contentment into which they had fallen. It will be remembered that her experience in vaudeville prior to her marriage had been revived since on several occasions, and had succeeded in stirring things up even beyond her most sanguine expectations. But she had positively made her last appearance in masquerade, for Mr. Dean was now the president of his company, and his wife, like Caesar's, must be above suspicion, which that historic dame evidently was not. So Edna Dean cast about for some conventional and correct way to enlarge her sphere of action and relieve the respectable dullness that had settled upon them, and a way soon presented itself. She was tired of her husband's calm acceptance of herself—she would make him jealous.

Mrs. Dean had green eyes. Perhaps they were responsible for her inventive faculty and erratic schemes.

Meanwhile that good, stupid man, Mr. Dean, sat in his comfortable after-dinner chair, smoking tranquilly, reading his daily paper in abstracted silence, prosperity filling out his vest and rolls of fat accummulating on the base of his brain, while his young wife yearned, wanted his company and hated her rival—his newspaper.

"Look at him!" Edna would say to herself; "only married three years and he looks like the head of a family of adults. Won't walk or ride, and expects me to be always within call. So sure of me he forgets to kiss me goodby. I'm going to stir up that self-complacency and make him look awake. They say worry makes people thin. Herbert is getting too fat and I'll try it on him."

It took Mr. Dean a long time to notice a change in Edna. First, he missed the running fire of questions she asked him on his coming home, as to where he had been, what he had been doing. It is much easier—as every man knows—to answer questions than to volunteer information, and Herbert Dean had nothing to conceal, so he resented this mysterious silence, which suggested a want of proper interest in him and his affairs. Then he grew curious. What was she thinking about that she should smile and blush to herself in that new way? He asked her casually about her club, her few social engagements, and was briefly informed that nothing was doing. Yet she was out mornings and afternoons; she had told that herself. Occasionally she was out when he came home to dinner. Once he heard her bidding some one good night on the front steps—and a man's voice responded:

"Don't mention it, dear Mrs. Dean."

Herbert stalked to the door—it cost his pride an effort—and pulled it open. Edna was alone.

"Please advise your escort to be more discreet," he said, savagely, "and speak his adieus in a lower tone. The neighbors might not be edified if they should hear."

Mrs. Dean wondered if she had gone too far and made Herbert really unhappy, which was not her intention. But she was glad the spell had worked and that he cared enough to be jealous. When his birthday came he found in his den a present from his wife, a superb portrait of herself done in oils. He was surprised and pleased.

"You look as if you were alive in the frame. The likeness is perfect," he said, with real enthusiasm, giving her a warmer salute than the late perfunctory kiss. "Who painted it?"

"Oh, an artist that I know. Do you like the work?"

"Like it! Why, aside from its value as a portrait it has merit as a work of art. Who did you say painted it?"

"I did not say," responded Edna mischieveously. Then a harrowing thought tortured Herbert, and he lost all interest in the picture, ate his breakfast in silence and left without any word or caress. Of course the man who painted that picture, to whom she must have sat many times, was in love with her. How could it be otherwise? Nor would he have cared if only she had remained indifferent. So he tormented himself with suggestions. When he went home the portrait was gone from the wall, and he turned the house topsy turvey looking for it.

"I lent it to the exhibition at the Art Institute. It will bring the painter into notice, and as my name is not mentioned none but friends will recognize the likeness," Edna said.

"Is the fellow deserving?" asked Herbert, trying to be brusque and unconcerned.

"Deserving?" Edna was choking with laughter. "Well, I should say so—and a genius, too—a positive genius. The picture shows that."

Herbert thought, with a pang, of the pretty dimples, the saucy curves, the love-light in the green eyes that the "fellow" had transferred to the canvas, and he felt a raging haste to go out and kill him, but he merely remarked in an injured tone:

"You might have consulted me about exhibiting it, Edna."

"Why, you dear boy," she answered, gladdening his heart for a moment with the old diminutives, "I was really afraid you would not give your consent, and I had promised the artist."

Mr. Dean growled something about the artist which would not look well in print. Edna put her hand over his mouth in her old playful way, and a smothered question came through her fingers:

"When does the exhibition begin?"

It has begun already, and tomorrow we will go and see the picture together. And then I will introduce you to the artist."

He made much ado about going, but finally accompanied her, and found a crowd admiring the picture, which had been decorated, and this was a genuine surprise to Edna. It had taken the prize for portraiture. This was joyful news to his wife, but Herbert was not yet comforted. A hated ordeal was still before him.

"Your artist," he said huskily. "Bring him here. Let me see him.

Edna disappeared for a moment and there was a commotion as the picture was taken from the committee and its face turned to the wall. On the back of the canvas this inscription appeared:

"Portrait of a Lady Painted by Herself."

—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Place of the College Girl.

Various conjectures as to the part the educated girl is to play in the social and economic affairs of the new time have been offered by educators and sociologists. Not a few have expressed some doubt as to the value of the higher education to the young woman who is to embrace the vocation of wifehood and motherhood. Many have not hesitated to question the utility of an education that has so little bearing upon the duties incident to the ordinary sphere of womanly activities.

In an address of much force delivered before the graduating class at Vassar colege Whitelaw Reid defined the place of the college girl and the range of influence which her training and knowledge may take in the social and economic world. Outside the immediate and inestimable effect on the family, the conservative power of educated women, in the opinion of Mr. Reid, naturally will show its influence on social life. Their influence will check the degradation of social life, the constant craze for newspaper publicity, and the evils that come from excesses. This influence, he declared, may infuse moderation into our new and admirable devotion to athletics. It may also restore sanity to our "charity run mad."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Wet Coal Burns Best.

An accident has revealed to officials of the British navy that coal which has been immersed in water has higher evaporative qualities and longer endurance than coal fresh from the pit's mouth. Experts believe that experiments now going on will produce a complete revolution in coaling stations. If the coal can be kept under water it will last longer and be cheaper to guard and store.

As the coal burned by British warships alone costs $10,000,000 a year, the item of economy in all the navies and merchant marines of the world, if wet coal really does burn better, will be considerable.

New York housekeepers found during the coal famine last winter that cinders intended for reburning went better when thoroughly dampened.—New York World.

Why Columbus Hastened.

Columbus was making haste to discover the West Indies.

"But what's your rush?" inquired the courtiers. "They will stay where they are."

"I know," replied the navigator, "but I want to get there before the Monroe Doctrine forbids me."

Perceiving the urgency of the crisis, they hurried to his aid.—New York Tribune.

Repulsed.

The Agent—I have a chronometer here which records the millionth part of a second of time.

The Busy Man—I haven't got that much time to give you.—Yonkers Statesman.

BANK ROBBED OF $50,000

Cashier of State Bank of Cornwall, N. Y., a Defaulter.

JOSEPH W. CUMMINS CONFESSES

Arrested and in Jail—Downfall Attributed to Speculation in Wall Street—Bank to Be Closed, and Probably Will Not Be Reopened—Wrecker Stood High in the Community.

Newburg, N. Y.—Joseph W. Cummins, cashier of the State Bank of Cornwall, six miles from here, is in the county jail, charged with being a defaulter to the extent of nearly $50,000. The State Bank Examiner discovered the defalcation, and the cashier was at once put under arrest, he having, it is understood, admitted his guilt.

The bank was capitalized at $25,000, and had about $60,000 in deposits. It will be closed and probably permanently. Its largest depositor has been the Firth Carpet Company, of Firthcliff, in the town of Cornwall, which concern drew out $4000 recently. The bank did a small business, and unless its officers make good it will go hard with a number of small business men in Cornwall.

The cause of Cummins' downfall is attributed to Wall Street, where, it is alleged, he had recently been taking "flyers" on different kinds of stock and gradually getting deeper and deeper until the end came. He was practically the only one in the little bank that had any previous banking experience. He came to the institution with the very best of recommendations, and had heretofore lived an exemplary life. He is a son of the Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, and has a wife and two children, with whom he lived in Cornwall in good style.

Cummins is about twenty-nine years old, and besides being a church member was President of the Cornwall Board of Trade and President of the village Board of Education. He was bonded for $7000, and it is understood that he has turned over to the bank all his real estate and personal property, which with the bond is expected to reimburse the bank to the extent of between $15,000 and $20,000.

It is said that a recent loss of $5500 in Wall Street speculation made a shortage that he could not well cover up, and that is the direct cause of the defalcation becoming known.

SHOT ON DOCTOR'S TABLE.

Father-in-Law Killed Melvin Wolfe While Latter Was Awaiting an Operation.

Bluffton, Ind. — John Terrell, a wealthy farmer, living near Petroleum, nine miles from here, killed his son-in-law, Melvin Wolfe, firing both barrels of a shotgun into his head as the man was lying on a doctor's operating table to have a leg amputated, necessitated by a wound from Mr. Terrell's gun, fired a short time before.

Young Wolfe married Mr. Terrell's daughter four years ago and deserted the girl, it is said, leaving her with a child. A suit was brought to compel him to support his wife.

It is asserted that he had twice driven by the Terrell home, shouting insulting remarks and shaking his fist at Mr. Terrell. The third time he drove by Mr. Terrell jumped from some bushes along the roadside and fired at his son-in-law, shattering his right leg.

Wolfe was hurried to the office of Dr. Saunders, in Petroleum, and placed on an operating table. While a crowd stood around watching the doctor Mr. Terrell drove up in a buggy, broke in the doors of the doctor's office, drove out the crowd at the point of his gun and, with the remark, "I am after him and I am going to get him," fired both barrels into his son-in-law's head.

The farmer then got into his buggy, loaded his shotgun, pointed it at the mob that had hastily formed and drove to the residence of the Sheriff, who locked him up.

GIRL PREVENTS LYNCHING.

Sheriff's Daughter Drives Crowd From Jail at Point of Rifle.

Columbia, S. C.—Herbert Sanders and Seaborn Moore quarrelled at a dance near Barnwell. Sanders was fatally shot. Moore rode to Barnwell, surrendered to Sheriff Creech and was locked in jail.

Sheriff Creech was out of town. There was no one at home but his daughter Mary, nineteen years old, and he left the keys of the jail, which is next to his residence, in the young woman's charge. About midnight twelve or fifteen masked men rode into the Sheriff's yard and demanded the keys and the prisoner. Seeming to consent, the girl hastened to her father's room, returning a moment later with a rifle, which she levelled at the crowd. The men fled.

TEXAS OFFERS $50,000 REWARD.

Will Give That Sum to Any One Who Will Destroy Cotton Boll Weevil.

Dallas, Texas. — Governor Lanham issued a proclamation offering a reward of $50,000 "to any person or persons who shall discover and furnish a practical remedy for the destruction of the cotton boll weevil in Texas."

The issuance of the proclamation does not indicate that the boll weevil is doing serious harm to the cotton crop. It was made necessary by law. The fact is, there is comparatively small harm from boll weevil in evidence this year.

FREEDOM FOR T.G. BARKER

Husband Who Shot the Rev. John Keller is Paroled.

Mrs. Barker Accused the Clergyman of Assaulting Her, and Barker Waylaid and Wounded Him.

Trenton, N. J.—Thomas G. Barker, who was sentenced to five years in State Prison for shooting the Rev. John Keller, of Arlington,, was paroled by the Board of Pardons at a session held in Jersey City. He was convicted in Hudson County in June, 1901, after a sensational trial. It was said, but not admitted as testimony, that Barker had been prompted to shoot the Rev. Mr. Keller because the latter assaulted Mrs. Barker.

The conviction was followed by an appeal to the Court of Errors, which sustained the judgment of the trial court and set aside the contention of Barker's counsel that he was insane. During his incarceration Barker has held the position of chief mechanic. He was allowed, practically, the freedom of the prison, going about the institution almost at will.

The pardon was the result of a general effort to save Barker, who had the sympathy of many persons in the northern part of the State.

The board refused to pardon Lizzie Garrabrandt, the Paterson murderess, who is serving a life sentence for killing her paramour when she was a girl of seventeen.

A parole was granted to the Rev. Clarence Young, of Newark, who was convicted of bigamy in January, 1901, and sentenced to five years. About a year ago he attempted suicide by eating glass.

Thomas G. Barker shot the Rev. John Keller early on the morning of Sunday, February 3, 1901, in Arlington, N. J. Barker was one of the town's most respected citizens, and Keller was vicar of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in the same place and Secretary of the Diocese of Newark.

The prominence of the two men, but more particularly the reason given by Barker and his friends for the murderous attack on the clergyman, made the affair one of the most sensational and widely discussed crimes in recent years.

STORM DID $500,000 DAMAGE.

Upper Stories of a Block of Houses Carried Away in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—Two storms met in Baltimore and broke over the northeastern part of the city. For more than an hour the rain came down in sheets accompanied by a cyclonic wind that carried off roofs, uprooted trees and did other damage estimated in round figures at $500,000. It was probably the most destructive storm that ever visited Baltimore. All of the damage was confined within an area of about two miles, the shipping in the harbor being undisturbed.

In the region affected it was as black as midnight before the storm broke, and many of the residents were so frightened that they took refuge in the cellars, from which they were driven soon afterward by the water forcing its way underground. All the time the air was filled with electricity, and terrific peals of thunder followed each flash. Broadway and Eager street was the storm centre. An entire block of houses was denuded of its upper stories. Brick walls with the roofs attached were lifted out into the streets, while in the immediate neighborhood scores of buildings were unroofed.

OUR RIFLEMEN WIN.

American Team Regains the Palma Trophy at Bisley.

Bisley, England.—The American rifle team, competing against teams representative of Great Britain, Canada, Natal, Norway, France and Australia, won the international match for the Palmy trophy. The Americans' aggregate score, out of a possible 1800 over the 800, 900 and 1000 yard ranges, was 1570. That of the British team, which finished second, was 1555.

The Palma trophy is emblematic of the long range rifle shooting championship of the world. It was first offered in this country in 1875, when an American team won it in competition against teams from Ireland, Scotland, Canada and Australia. The trophy remained in America till 1901, when a Canadian team won it, scoring 1522 points, against 1491 scored by its American defenders. Last year a selected team of Americans contested for the trophy on the Rockliffe Rifle Range, Ottawa, Canada. The contest resulted: British team, 1459; American team, 1447; Canadian team, 1373.

BAN ON WORTHLESS NEGROES.

Leading Members of the Race in Indianapolis Make War on the Shiftless.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Leading members of the negro population of this city, led by Gurley Brewer, editor of the World, the organ of the colored people, held a meeting and discussed the necessity for discouraging worthless negroes from coming to this city, owing to the spirit which has been manifested by the organization of whites known as the "Bungaloos." It was the sense of the meeting that a race war is inevitable, unless something is done to rid the city of the worthless negroes.

The meeting decided to assist the police in every way possible, and declared that it is to the interest of the respectable negroes to rid the city of the evil element. Committees were appointed to investigate and all negroes not having some visible means of making a living will be reported to the police, with the recommendation that they be ordered to leave the city.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Schwab Keeps Away From Loretto.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, according to a well-known resident of Loretto, has discovered that the atmosphere of that village contains more moisture than does the air in New York. The phenomenon cannot be explained, but Mr. Schwab, it is said, has the evidence of his asthmatic affection to buttress his belief. This, so far this summer, has been made worse, instead of being ameliorated, every time Mr. Schwab visited his mountain home. This makes it likely that he will not spend as much time as usual at Loretto this summer. Dr. Golden, who was the Schwab family physician in Pittsburg, recently leased the Schwab farm cottage from the overseer expecting to occupy it this summer with his family. This gave rise to talk that Mr. Schwab proposed to make his fight for health at Loretto, with his physician living near by. Now, it is said, Dr. Golden will not visit Loretto this summer, which is accepted as another indication of Mr. Schwab's purpose to seek new vitality in some other place.

Over $2000 For Oleo Licenses.

During the past three months the Pure Food Department has turned into the State Treasury $2412.50 from oleo licenses. Two hundred suits have been brought by the department for violation of the laws relating to adulterated dairy and food products. Briefly summarized, prosecutions were commenced in the cases of dealers who handled adulterated food commodities and unlicensed oleomargarine, as follows: Oleo, 50 cases; compound lard, 45; renovated butter, 18; sausage, 9; milk, 17; maple syrup, 6; vanilla extract, 6; vinegar, 5; apple butter, 2;

Mystery of Tragedy on Highway.

Unaware that the driver was dead, the horse belonging to butcher Andrew Hudock drew the butcher wagon on its accustomed rounds at Hazleton until some of the butcher's usual customers made an investigation and found Hudock's body in the wagon. There was a bullet hole in his head, and outside of town, on the road by which the wagon had come, a revolver was found. The Coroner is trying to find out whether it was a case of murder or suicide. Hudock was Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Slavok Catholic Union.

Disbursed $2,225,000 in Back Pay.

It is estimated that the coal companies of the anthracite region have paid out in back pay awarded by the Strike Commission the past two months $2,225,000. The average increase paid each miner was about $17. The increase given the mine foremen and other officials who remained faithful to the companies during the strike exceeds that paid to the miners. It is fully twenty per cent. Besides all this, bosses are given a two weeks' vacation in the year without loss of pay.

Berry Dealers Face Big Losses.

There is likely to be a scarcity of huckleberries, due to the pickers organizing a union. Up to a few days ago the price paid for picking was ten cents per quart. Several dealers made a reduction to six cents, and the pickers organized and issued this ultimatum to all dealers: "Unless the price is restored to ten cents there will be no berries." The loss to dealers will be enormous if the pickers adhere to their ultimatum.

Millionaires' Club at Auction.

The property of the Mittany Rod and Gun Club has been sold by the Sheriff for $2075, Colonel J. Spangler being the nominal buyer. The club will be reorganized by Bellefonte people. It was organized five years ago, and included among its members prominent men all over the State, whose aggregate wealth would foot up over $50,000,000. Dissention among the members caused its downfall.

Prominent Lawyer a Suicide.

City Solicitor J. Marshall Funck, one of the most prominent members of the Lebanon Bar, hanged himself in his office. For a noose he used the belt worn about his waist and fastened it to the lock of a window. His body was found by his private secretary, L. Raymond Reigert. Mr. Funck was forty-six years old and leaves a wife. He is believed to have been temporarily insane.

Miners to Pay More For Coal.

An advance of forty-five cents a ton has been made on all coal supplied to the employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. This will make the price of coal $2.25, delivered, the former price being $1.80 a ton. The collieries affected by the increase are the Pettebone, Woodward, Bliss and Auchincloss.

Mills Closed by Cotton Corner.

Forry & Sons' stocking factory, Shamoken, employing 150 women; Laubel & Co., employing 150, and the Shamokin Silk Mills, with 300 hands, shut down. The proprietors say that the price of cotton is now so high that stockings and cotton backed silks cannot be made at prices now prevailing with any profit.

Drown Through Disobedience.

George and Jacob Walters, young sons of Frank Walters, of Shoffs, were drowned near Shoffs in the Susquehanna River. One of the boys disobeyed his father and went swimming. In endeavoring to save him from drowning the other also lost his life.

Has Paid Dividends 100 Years.

The Susquehanna Turnpike Company, which operates a road between Lancaster and Columbia, has just passed its 200th semi-annual dividend. It never passed a dividend in the hundred years of its incorporation.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ON "CHRISTIANITY'S BROADMINDEDNESS."

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel Contrasts the Church With the Narrow-Gauge Average Man—One of the Miseries of Irreligion Pointed Out in Detail.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, near Fulton street, preached Sunday on "The Broadmindedness of Christianity." He took his text from Psalms cxix:96: "Thy Commandment is exceeding broad." Dr. Swentzel said:

The Son of God has called men into a place of liberty and has set their feet in a large room. His example, His teachings and His whole tone illustrate and prove His broadmindedness. No one who rightly appreciates the Gospel can well contend that it seeks to make human nature smaller and feebler than it is, or that it would lower the dignity and lessen the freedom and banish the opportunities of human life.

In the broadmindedness of Jesus is one of His most notable characteristics. He lived in the open, and His every word indicates the comprehensiveness of His thinking and the perfect sanity of His conclusions. He is the broadest being who has trod this earth and He has given the broadest religion that man has known, a religion which is not racial, national or provincial, but worldwide. It is intended to inspire the most liberal ideas and to make the largest men. It is the embodiment of broadmindedness in doctrine and ideal, in its outlook, its estimate of possibilities, and its conceptions of human destiny.

Every follower of Christ should divest himself as far as possible of narrowness and pettiness in living his life and doing his work. Let him be thoughtful and honest and industrious and brave; let him be sane, broadminded in his ideas, generous in his principles and loyal in his conscience. He is not called upon to emulate the paltry disposition of the past, or to try to restore the regime of a bygone age or to clamor for the return of conditions which were well enough for a younger civilization, but which should not be installed in the twentieth century. Religion is not superstition, faith is not bigotry, godliness is not intolerance.

We all do well to take account of the Lord's admonition concerning the use of language. He has warned us that we must answer at the last for every idle word we speak. How many idle words are used, and how massive is human guilt in this particular. Even those words which should be pronounced with reverence are mixed with frivolities. Other words which should be used always seriously and with the utmost accuracy are connected with the pronouncements of garrulous brains and flippant lips. "Breadth" is one of the words against which people sin most often, so that earnest souls have almost reached the point of suspecting its tenor whenever they hear it. In common parlance a "broad" Romanist is a Roman Catholic who cares little or nothing for his church or for the religion which it preaches. A "broad" Christian is a man who, though he may not have broken with Christianity, has no definite religious principles, no clearly stated rules of right and wrong, and has no fault to find with a propaganda, the success of which would mean not only the overthrow of faith but the ruin of society. It is supposed to be "broad" to be not too scrupulous about one's amusements, to encourage irreligion, to disregard the sanctities of Sunday. It is supposed to be "broad" to say and to do nothing that would indicate that one has religious feelings, to put himself in the attitude of sympathy with bad things. It is supposed to be "broad" to upset the Bible, to cast discredit upon the church, to brand holy traditions as a pack of lies, to make the gospel mean as little as possible, to reduce religion, not to its lowest terms, but to no terms at all. Thus the noble word is clothed with a sense which it ought not to have. When people tell of a "broad statement" they mean a statement which is suspicious, if not inaccurate. When they refer to a "broad story" they mean a story which is not quite decent. It were well to distinguish between a true breadth and a spurious breadth, so that we might be spared from the ills that follow in the train of a mere catchword, and have the blessing and the power which are imparted by the breadth of thought and sympathy which is one of the very finest marks of a son of God.

From whatever standpoint it is viewed the religion of Jesus Christ is characterized for its broadmindedness. It is to-day the only world religion, and the church looks forward to the time when all the people of all the nations will become the Lord's disciples. An examination of the theories or schemes which have been set up in opposition to or rivalry with the everlasting gospel will disclose their essential narrowness, both as to ideas and life. In contrast with the notions held by those who stand aloof from Christ, how broad and strong is the platform of Christian belief! In all the world there is no creed or confession which is so ample and liberal and comprehensive as the Nicene creed. It is great in what it says and in what it does not say, in what it defines and what it refuses to define. Its expressions and its reticence are significant and impressive. In it technical terms have been reduced to a minimum, and it stands as an unfailing source of truth and aspiration which shall bless and enrich all classes of humanity until the close of the latest age. It proposes the divinity of the Trinity and the trinity of divinity, but not in the forms of philosophy. It declares the Fatherhood of God, the Sonship of Christ, the perpetual ministry of the Holy Ghost, but not in the elaborate phrases of the theologian. It upholds the virgin birth of Jesus, His worldwide office and His omnipotent endeavors "for us men and for our salvation," but without the glosses of a mistaken devotion. It proclaims the continuity of the church of the apostles, but without the speculations and dicta of the ecclesiologist. It announces the nearness of God's children in every world, and the blessed life of endless felicity which awaits the souls that He has redeemed, but without the fancies and guesses and vagaries which have vainly tried to explore the hereafter. These truths are not only remarkable in the manner of their statement, but also in themselves. They are the foundation on which we are asked to build while we are here, and the structure of our thoughts and motives and efforts should be spacious accordingly.

What an unspeakable crime it is to attack such a belief on the score of its alleged narrowness. It presents the largest ideas that man has known, and it presents them in the largest possible way. Its portrayal of Jehovah is in harmony with His divine majesty; its account of Jesus has the sweetness and reverence of the gospel according to St. John; its interpretation of the Holy Spirit is a comforting and inspiring doctrine for the needs and sorrows and possibilities of the present; its declaration of the church marks it as a society of grace and blessing which was founded by the Lord, and, like a beautiful angel, it points to "the life of the world to come." These are the dearest of all doctrines, the best and the brightest, the largest and most liberal. Whatever else they are, they are not contracted or paltry, but as catholic as God and as universal as man. Indeed, our religion is the only thing in the world that professes to desire the allegiance of everybody. It has the length and breadth and depth and height of the love of God in Jesus Christ our Lord. It does not give us views or conjectures, but only the commandment of God which is "exceeding broad."

The clever pettifogger can make it difficult for us to defend anything, though we may be infallibly sure of its truthfulness. The cross-examiner may succeed as far as to bring us to the verge of doubting the testimony of our own senses. Even so are doubts easily possible concerning the matters of Christian belief. It is not the purpose of this discourse, however, to discuss the grounds of skepticism except in so far as they would impeach the breadth of Christianity. Several forms of unbelief, or of indifference, which is in a sense the same thing logically, present a sorry spectacle in the presence of the inclusiveness of the Gospel. What are the truths for which they stand, and how real are those truths? They talk perhaps of their intellectuality, but they should remember that the men who are responsible for the Nicene Creed were pastmasters as metaphysicians. They refer to the liberty of which they are the champions, but the liberty which they advocate is in essence the very doctrine of nihilists and anarchists in society and politics. With blare of trumpet they herald their own broadmindedness, but if they had their way, and if they could sweep religion from the face of the earth, burn up the Bibles, dynamite the churches, it requires no prophet to foretell what a dreadful situation would ensue as the result of their havoc. The man who puts agnosticism against the creed has nothing to give this world except what would make men more narrow than they are, and would speedily plunge them into conditions first of civilized paganism and a little later of rank barbarism. The skeptic is no more an apostle of liberality than is the anarchist an apostle of liberty.

With great regret it must be confessed that there are and have been multitudes of narrow-minded Christians. Inasmuch as human nature finds it difficult to attain unto liberality, it is not to be wondered at that so many fall short of the breadth of our holy religion. Christians have not only been persecuted, but they have actually persecuted one another, because of differences of opinion. Only too frequently have they failed to recognize the comprehensiveness of the Gospel, and they prefer their confessions to the catholic faith and their sects to the catholic church. It is simply impossible to apologize for them or to offer any argument in extenuation of their grievous offenses along this line. They have restricted their God and their Bible and their creed, and have stood up stoutly to resist the largemindedness of their Lord. But this does not really affect the issue which we have in hand. It does not at all impair our contention that the gospel of Christ itself—not Protestantism or Puritanism or Medievalism, but the gospel—contains the broadest doctrines, the broadest ideas of God and of man and of destiny, and the broadest working principle of thought and of life.

God's "commandment is exceeding broad" in its practical application to man's conditions. It preaches God's Fatherhood, which is a mighty foundation for the intellectual life, and man's brotherhood, which makes the scope of moral obligation. God's relation to us is most assuring, and our relation to Him and to all our brothers makes the theatre of action and sets forth the sphere of conscience, sympathy and endeavor. One of the miseries of irreligion is that it despoils humanity of all this. The heart which cares not for the doctrines of Christian belief is sadly impoverished and reduces this present existence to a small affair, for it has nothing to say of the higher things or of an eternity of blessedness, and nothing that avails for the enlargement of aspiration and the reinforcement of energy. Christ truly discovered the individual. He argued that a man's soul was more important than the gain of the whole world; He came expressly to lift human nature out of its smallness and to place it in an environment where the sons of God rightly belong; He revealed the model which is nothing less than the character of the King of kings, and called all the sons of men to a royal life; He disclosed a large meaning for duties and griefs, pleasures and possibilities; He would have His people stand on the Mount of the Ascension whence they can see the present in its perspective, and have an expansive outlook for the study of themselves and their lives. The broadminded Lord has given a broadminded religion for men when they pray and work and suffer, and He would inspire them to rise up to the obligations and opportunities which wait upon them every hour in the day.

How narrow is the average man! Modern conditions are not an unmixed boon to the masses. There have been many gains, but there have been many losses also. Among the losses in the world as we know it to-day is the almost inevitable tendency of our way of living and our methods of business to curtail the individual in the living of his life and the doing of his work. More and more are the people of the workaday world hampered and restricted by the demand for specialization. The individual is being called upon to do some one task and to do it over and over again three hundred days in the year, all of which is equivalent to shutting him within confines where he can scarcely hope to develop into his best self. This effect is one of the deplorable ills of the times. The rules of offices and factories and shops which encourage experts is ruinous to the individual who indeed learns to do one thing perfectly, but who is thus hindered from knowing anything else outside of his daily task. Then, too, the spirit of the business man that makes him ambitious and satisfied to become a man of business and thus reduce his life to the level of a mere money-maker, is likely to produce the same direful result. No one should willingly become a machine. In spite of the advancement which is one of the wonders of the age, the people of the United States are now face to face with a situation which sorely requires a crusade in favor of broadmindedness—a crusade that will exhort the people, in spite of discouragements to the contrary, to find leisure for considering topics and resorting to occupations in addition to those which belong to their daily engagements. We must simply make time for thought and reading and recreation; we must rise to the glorious liberty of the children of God; we must insist for ourselves that the most important things are not meat and drink, but the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

We need the broadmindedness of Jesus. We need His outlook, His doctrine, His model of thought and life, His symmetry of character, His proportions of manhood. The Saviour of mankind would save us from pettiness and illiberality. He would have us accept God's largest estimate of ourselves. He would call us to a life which will issue at last in the heavenly land. He would fill us in mind and heart and soul with God's commandment which is so exceeding broad.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 19.

Subject: Samuel's Farewell Address, 1 Sam. xii., 13-25—Golden Text, 1 Sam. xii., 24—Memory Verses, 23-35—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Connecting Links. The attempt of the Ammonites to avenge themselves on account of the defeat they had suffered at the hand of Jephthah (Jud. 11:33) gave to Saul an opportunity to secure for himself recognition. The army, flushed with the glory of their splendid triumph, highly extolled their king and actually proposed to put to death any who refused to recognize his authority. Samuel, who was with the army (v. 7), deemed this a most opportune time to establish Saul in the government and secure for him national recognition. Accordingly he called the people together to Gilgal, and, with impressive ceremonies, ratified the election at Mizpeh and formally inaugurated Saul into his regal office. It is quite probable that Saul was publicly anointed at this time.

I. Samuel's integrity (vs. 1-5). Samuel, though he was still to retain his influence and authority as prophet, now decides that the time has come for the public surrender of his office as judge, or ruler. There must have been a mighty struggle in his bosom when he uttered this valedictory to the people whose interests had been the burden of his heart and prayers for so many years. The nation had now reached a new era in its development, and its future weal or woe depended on the people's obedience to the commandments of God. This impressive truth the venerable prophet seeks, throughout his entire address, to fasten indelibly upon their minds. He begins by challenging them to impeach his official purity and is answered by the unanimous confirmation of his integrity. It is not unlikely that a shadow had fallen over Samuel's career because of the perverse course his sons had taken, and this naturally suggests the reason why the aged seer at this time so urgently calls upon them for a complete vindication of his private as well as his official life.

II. Israel's ingratitude (vs. 6-12). In these verses Samuel "recalls Jehovah's past mercies and upbraids them with unbelief and ingratitude for demanding a king." He shows them how impious it was to establish a kingdom like the heathen nations around them. "Jehovah had never failed them when they obeyed His word and cried unto Him; why, then, should they desire a human king?" After referring to the manner in which God had delivered them from Egyptian bondage, Samuel calls attention to the "three chief oppressors of Israel during the period of the judges: 1. The Canaanites who were led by Sisera, the general of the army of King Jabin (Jud. 4:5). 2. The Philistines (Jud. 3:31; 10:7). 3. The Moabites under Eglon (Jud. 3: 12-30). He then mentions four deliverers of the nation: 1. Jerubbaal, or Gideon (Jud. chaps. 6-8). 2. Bedan—probably Barak is meant (Jud. 4:6). 3. Jephthah, the Gileadite (Jud. 11). 4. Samuel."

III. Samuel's words confirmed (vs. 13-18).

13-15. "Ye have chosen." Though God chose Saul, yet the people are said to choose him, either because they chose that form of government, or because they confirmed God's choice. "If ye will fear." With whom or against whom is the hand of the Lord? The answer to this question depends on whether one has given himself to be the Lord's with his whole heart and has submitted fully to the divine will. See Jer. 18:7-10. "Ye and also the king." There was no necessary evil in their having a king, and if both king and subjects reverence God, the nation shall be as prosperous and happy as ever. Some other form of government might have been better, but if the king and people will meet the true conditions of national permanence, the monarchy shall be blessed and honored. A failure to recognize and observe the commandments of God will sooner or later ruin any nation, no matter what its form of government.

16-18. "Wheat harvest." That season in Palestine occurs at the end of June or the beginning of July, when it seldom or never rains and the sky is cloudless. There could not, therefore, have been a stronger or more appropriate proof of Samuel's divine mission than the phenomenon of rain and thunder happening, without any sign of its approach, upon the mere prediction of the prophet. "May perceive." Samuel was led to do this in order to impress upon them the truthfulness of his utterances and arouse them to a consciousness of their great wickedness. "Feared the Lord." The people regarded this as a miraculous display of divine power. The elements are exclusively under the control of the Creator, and He alone can say what shall be in relation to the clouds; yet for special ends—generally moral ends—they have occasionally been placed for a season at the service of men. This instance is a parallel to that which occurred in Egypt (Ex. 9:23).

IV. Israel comforted (vs. 19-25). 19-21. "Pray—that we die not." They felt that Samuel's thoughts and feelings and those of Jehovah were the same. Jehovah's true representative was among them. "Fear not." Do not be despondent as though there was no hope. "Turn ye not aside." Samuel warns them against turning aside to idols, as they had often done before, and as they often did afterwards. "Vain things." An idol is a mere nothing, having no influence or power.

22. "For His great name's sake." Jehovah is jealous of His glory; and all its sublime manifestations in defense of His people He could not well forget. "God forbid that I." The conduct of Samuel in this whole affair of the king's appointment shows him to have been a great and good man who sank all private and personal considerations in disinterested zeal for his country's good; and whose last words in public were to warn the people and their king of the danger of apostasy in disobedience to God. "To pray." Though rejected by this ungrateful people, the prophet considers that it would be a sin to cease praying for them. What excellency of character and heart is revealed in this declaration! "I will teach you." Samuel does not withdraw from public life; he rather promises the continuance of his intercession and prophetic labors in respect to the whole people. It is well to notice that in some sense he also continued as judge, for in chap. 7:15 we read that he "judged Israel all the days of his life," and we know that repeatedly he found it necessary to interfere with Saul's government. "Shall be consumed." By disobedience and sin even the Lord's anointed, as well as the chosen people, shall most certainly perish. With this most impressive warning the prophet closed his last public address to the assembled nation.

Smallest of Atoms.

The atom of hydrogen is the smallest of the "ultimate atoms of the chemists, but it is 1780 times as large as the corpuscles which have recently been demonstrated as the elements of the atoms.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Postmaster-General Payne's ill health makes his friends fear he must drop personal supervision of the postal scandal investigation.

Postoffice Department officials and the Civil Service Commission are at odds over the enforcement of civil service law and rules.

It has been discovered that a special act passed by Congress removing the statute of limitations gives steel importers $1,000,000 paid by them in alleged excessive duties.

Regardless of information received here from trustworthy sources that the Russian Government is taking effective measures to punish those responsible for the Kishineff massacre, President Roosevelt has not been prevailed upon to hold back the petition of the B'nai B'rith.

It is believed in Washington that Count Cassini, who has gone home to Russia on leave, will not come back to this country as Ambassador.

Baron Von Sternburg received formal notice from Berlin of his promotion to the rank of Ambassador.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Commissioner Lindsay, of the Porto Rican Department of Education, made an encouraging statement about the progress of education and industries in Porto Rico.

The transport Sumner, with the Fourth Infantry on board, struck an uncharted rock and was beached on the coast of Luzon.

Manila and its outlying districts are shortly to have a new and more extensive water supply, which will insure greater purity and increase of quantity equal to three times the present supply.

DOMESTIC.

Charles S. Haskell, Superintendent of Schools of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., died of Bright's disease at his summer home at Falmouth, Foreside, Me. He was forty-five years old.

Secretary of War Elihu Root was in conference with the President at Oyster Bay.

At Philadelphia, Pa., Jacob Mueller, a huckster, shot and killed Mrs. Margaret Weiss, at her home, and then killed himself. The couple had frequently quarrelled.

Two more deaths from tetanus, as a result of injuries received from toy pistols, occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., making a total of seven deaths from this dreaded disease since the Fourth of July.

It was said in Chicago that the United States Steel Corporation had bought the American Can Company, the deal involving about $50,000,000.

The site for the reproduction of Jerusalem at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, has been dedicated with elaborate Oriental ceremony.

The police were trying to find the owner of the blood stained woman's garments discovered in the Bronx, which were thought to be a clue to the mysterious murder of Charles W. Roxbury, the tea tester.

Daniel B. Hubbard, formerly a noted lawyer and educator, once Consul-General for the United States at Annaberg, Germany, and lately Acting United States Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, has sought refuge in the almshouse at North Grafton, Mass. Mr. Hubbard is broken in health, infirm and his mind at times seems a blank.

Many students of Eastern colleges expressed their intention to go to Kansas to work there as farm hands, attracted by the great dearth of harvesters in the West.

John Lankershim, a Harvard student under arrest, confessed to breaking into an establishment, stealing an automobile and touring the country around Cambridge, in company with young women.

FOREIGN.

Rumors are current that fresh troubles have broken out in the province of Yemen, Arabia, in consequence of the appearance of a new prophet.

Three-fourths of the members of the Colombian Senate are opposed to the Hay-Herran canal treaty in the absence of amendments.

William Ernest Henley, the poet and collaborator in several plays with Robert Louis Stevenson, died in London at the age of fifty-four years.

Life is becoming a burden hard to be borne in the suburbs of London bordering upon the Lower Thames by reason of a plague of mosquitoes.

The Moorish War Minister, El Menebhi, captured Taza after seven days' fighting, in which the rebels suffered heavy losses.

Seventeen persons were injured in a political riot at Nagyvared, the capital at Bihar Province, Hungary.

A treaty of arbitration may result from the interchange of visits between King Edward and President Loubet.

Twelve hundred Turkish troops surrounded near Amatovo 200 Bulgarians, whose leaders were killed while attempting to escape.

Colonel Mishics, of the Sixth Servian Infantry, who took a prominent part in the assassination of the king and queen, has been promoted.

A dispatch from Troppau, Silesia, said that disastrous floods had occurred in that district.

An English correspondent quotes an officer of high rank in the Turkish Army as declaring that war with Bulgaria appears to be inevitable.

President Loubet of France was entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor of London, and gave a banquet in honor of King Edward.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@ $	20½
Firsts	19	@	20
Seconds	18	@	18½
State dairy tubs, extra	19½	@	20
Imitation creamery	16½	@	18
Factory, fancy	15	@	16½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	10	@	10½
Small	—	@	10¼
Part skims, good to prime	5¾	@	6¼
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	—	@	2

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	18	@	19½
State and Penn	18	@	19½
Western—Choice	16½	@	17

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 80	@	2 85
Medium, choice, 1902	2 27½	@	2 30
Pea, choice, 1902	—	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 12½	@	3 15
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 60	@	2 65
Yellow eye, choice 1902	2 60	@	2 62½
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 55	@	2 60

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Va., per bbl	1 00	@	1 75
N. C., per bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Delaware, per crate	40	@	70
Md., per crate	40	@	70
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Strawberries, per qt	8	@	16
Blackberries, per qt	3	@	10
Huckleberries, per qt	5	@	13
Gooseberries, per qt	4	@	10
Peaches, per carrier	50	@	2 50
Plums, per carrier	75	@	2 50
Cherries, per 8-lb. basket	30	@	60
Currants, per qt	6	@	9
Raspberries, per pt	3	@	7

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	12
Spring chickens, per lb	14	@	15
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	12
Ducks, per pair	60	@	90
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	13	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	11½	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	25
Ducks, spring, per lb	17	@	18
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75

HOPS.

State, 1902, choice, per lb	22	@	23
1901, choice, per lb	16	@	17
Common to good	13	@	15
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	22	@	23
1901, choice	16	@	17
Common to good	13	@	15

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	1 25
No. 1, per 100 lb	1 15	@	1 20
No. 2, per 100 lb	95	@	1 00
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
Straw, long rye	90	@	1 00

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, prime, per lb	31	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	11	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, So. Rose, per bbl	1 75	@	2 75
White Chilis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Sweets, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Turnips, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per box	75	@	1 00
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	1 50
Squash, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Peas, per bag	1 00	@	1 75
Onions, N. O., per bag	1 00	@	1 40
Southern, per basket	75	@	1 00
Peppers, per box	1 50	@	2 50
Lettuce, per bbl	75	@	1 75
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 25
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	5 00	@	6 00
Spinach, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Beets, per 100 bunches	—	@	2 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1 00	@	3 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Cucumbers, per basket	40	@	75
Lima beans, per crate	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, L. I., per doz	1 00	@	3 00
Corn, per 100	50	@	2 00
Celery, per doz	10	@	30

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 90	@	4 20
Spring patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	94⅛
No. 2 red	—	@	87⅛
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	59
Oats, No. 2	—	@	43
No. 2 white	—	@	45½
Rye, Western	—	@	60
State	58	@	59½
Lard, city	7¼	@	7½

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 85
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 35	@	6 35
Country dressed, per lb	8½	@	9½

SURGEONS' BLUNDER FATAL.

Bridgens Did Not Have Appendicitis; Died Hour After Marriage.

Chicago.—Edward W. Bridgens, of Lockhaven, Pa., married Lillian D. Erhart, and an hour later was dead as the result of a blunder made by surgeons.

Bridgens was taken ill last Tuesday and his case was diagnosed as one of appendicitis. Next day an operation was performed. The appendix was found normal, and the physician then decided that he was the victim of ptomaine poisoning from eating ice cream. Bridgens failed to survive the shock of the operation.

IN FAVOR OF THE NEGROES.

Whites to Pay For the Education of the Blacks in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga.—The House of Representatives voted down overwhelmingly the Bower resolution, which sought to instruct the county school boards of the State to divide the school fund which each county receives from the State between the whites and blacks in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by each race. Carried out to the letter, such a law might stand the test of strict justice, but would leave the negro practically without common school education in Georgia.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

D. M. Wagner started to Ohio on business last week.

Report says that the stave mill will start up on the 20th.

Misses Julia and Emma Chilcott spent the Fourth at Huntingdon.

Mr. Reed moved his family from "stave mill station" to Mount Union.

A twin sister of Mrs. Barton Greenland, who lives in Ohio, is visiting the latter.

Mart Bum and boys put W. L. Wright's grain on shock. They made a good job of it.

Mrs. Harry Greenland and son Vincent, of Altoona, are visiting friends in the valley.

Wm. Hazzard, who has been under the weather for a week past, is about his natural self again.

Miss Nellie Wright, who graduated from a medical college recently, visited in the valley last week.

In the death of David P. Pheasant Union township lost one of her best citizens. The writer speaks knowingly in saying that he valued his word above dollars and cents.

Our directors elected the following teachers for the ensuing term: Sheridan, Mabel Swope; Calvin, Carrie Swope; Sherman, Coy Coder; Lincoln, Florence Oswalt; Railroad, Miss Sharrar; Lone Star, Miss Pheasant; Pine Grove, to be supplied.

Four fair days last week was a treat to the farmers. Some corn was worked, some buckwheat sown, some grain harvested but there is considerable of all three jobs to do yet. It seems to us that we never knew of so much farm work that needed to be done at once as is on hand just at this time.

Frank Gates, an orphan boy who lives with S. L. Smith, was bitten in the foot by some kind of a snake week before last. The biting being done in the woods the boy failed to see what kind of a snake it was. There being no doctor at the time at Mapleton he was taken to Mount Union where it was dressed. Frank is coming around all right.

Since our last items were penciled our neighbor, George Roland had one horse killed and another one crippled and his wagon broken and how he escaped being killed seems little short of a miracle. This all happened at what is known as the Snyder crossing which is within a few rods of a point where a tunnel could be made under the railroad nearly level. Why such safety to the traveling public has not been made is a wonder to all.

LATTA GROVE.

Much rain and wet weather and harvest is delayed.

Ora Querry is hauling staves from Wagner's lower stave mill.

Bruce Smith is improving very much in health since he came back to the valley.

Miss Melva Dell killed a large rattlesnake close by their house one day last week.

Crisis of the Smiths.

Know all Smiths by these presents that they are not doing their duty; that they are falling behind in the race; that they are on the path to race suicide. Once we believed in the Smiths. We thought that the world was theirs. It was a comfort to feel that wherever you went the Smiths were at the head of the pool. Voting lists were purple with Smiths. Directories sagged with Smiths. The country was safe and happy under the protection of the multitudinous and constellated Smiths. And now where are the Smiths? The manager of the Chicago directory is a Smith. He is not the man to let a Smith escape from his agents. Yet his figures show that there are 5,986 Johnsons and only 5,374 Smiths in Chicago.

"The Smiths are running a close second," writes an Inter-Ocean reporter, whose patronizing manner betrays him as a triumphant and sneering Johnson. It has not been the habit of the Smiths to be second. Have they lost their long preeminence? Must they decrease and the Johnsons increase?

Where is Mowbray? Where is Plantagenet? Nay, what is more and most of all, where is Smith? Will the Smiths yield without a struggle to the Johnsons? Call the clan together at Peapack. The Smiths must meet the crisis like Smiths.
—*New York Sun.*

EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTIC CITY

And other Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

July 16 and 30, August 13 and 27, and September 10 are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1903 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within *sixteen days*, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.35 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular train the next day from Market Street Wharf.

A stop-over of within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia on returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below:—

	RATE. Tickets good only in Coaches.	RATE. Tickets good in Pull. Cars in connection with regular Pull. Tickets.	Train Leaves.
			P. M.
Altoona	$8 00	$10 00	12.35
Bellwood	8 00	10 00	12.46
Tyrone	7 65	9 65	12.56
Huntingdon	7 10	9 10	1.26
Mt. Union	6 75	8 75	a 1.44
Lewistown Jc.	6 00	8 00	2.20
Mifflin	5 65	7 65	a 2.37
Newport	5 00	7 00	a 3.09
Duncannon	4 60	6 60	a 3.27
Philadelphia...Ar.	.....	.....	6.25
Atlantic City.. "	.....	.....	8.35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.50 and 9.00 P. M. from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate only on train leaving at 10.00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City* on the 10.00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4.50 and 9.00 P. M. trains.

Returning, coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. 7-8-2t

Cholera Infantum.

This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, as directed with each bottle, and a cure is certain. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Obituary.

Mrs. Phebe A. Black, wife of Ephraim Black, of Cass township, died of paralysis at 5 o'clock Monday morning, June 15, 1903, aged 48 years lacking 6 days.

Mrs. Black was a daughter of the late James S. Norris who died about four years ago. She was the mother of three children who died early in life. She was a consistent member of the M. E. church for over thirty-three years and was always ready and willing to do her part. She was a kind and lovable companion, a good neighbor and commanded the respect of all who knew her. She belonged to the order of Patrons of Husbandry, being a member of Grange No. 933, said Grange turning out in a body and laid her remains to rest by the rites of the order in Cornelius cemetery on the 17th of June, each member depositing a floral offering in the grave as a token of fraternal love.

The Rev. E. Shoemaker preached her funeral sermon, assisted by her pastor, Rev. Singer, of Three Springs. J. M. D.

In Memorium.

Whereas, The unseen hand of the Divine Ruler of the Universe has come into our midst and removed from her labors our beloved sister, Phoebe A. Black, a trusted member of our Grange; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Black our Grange has lost a member who was true to the principles of the Order, loved by all who knew her. She has left us—her labors for the day are closed.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of 60 days.

Resolved, That Hare's Valley Grange, No. 933, extend to the husband and relatives their heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction, also that a copy be published in the Mapleton ITEM.

Selina Crotsley,
Edward Drake,
Joseph Park,
Committee.

NEWTON HAMILTON CAMPMEETING.

Those Wishing to Attend May Occupy Their Tents as Early as July 15.

The beautiful camping grounds at Newton Hamilton have had a number of improvements added and will be open for occupancy this year July 15, so that any persons wishing to occupy their tents at that time can do so. Seats have been erected through the grove. New closets have been erected. These grounds are so well known that no commendation is necessary—grand scenery, abundance of pure water, beautiful shade; a grand place to send your family for a couple of weeks. The hotel will be open on and after July 15, 1903, so that persons can secure meals and lodging by giving notice a day or two in advance of their proposed visit.

The usual liberal provisions will be made for the accommodation of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church who attend the meeting.

The book store will be in charge of D. W. Cotterel, of Harrisburg, where all daily papers can be had. Telegraph office close by. Long distant telephone on the grounds.

Persons wishing to secure tents will make application to J. K. Rhodes, Lewistown, Pa., or to Miles Appleby, Newton Hamilton, Pa., who resides on the grounds. The prices will be as follows: $10.00 for tents having a front of ten feet; $9.00 for tents having comb roofs; other tents rent for $8, $7, $5 and $3, cottages 11. The first and second floors are included at the prices indicated. Nearly all the kitchens have been rebuilt and are uniform.

To defry the expenses of the Religious meetings and to avoid taking collections during services, a collection will be taken at the gates of entrance. The following rates will be observed: One person, single admission, either on foot or vehicle, 5 cents; one person, season ticket, 20 cents; children under 10 years, when accompanied by parents, free; one horse and vehicle, single admission, 5 cents; one horse and vehicle, season ticket, 25 cents.

All the religious exercises will be in charge af Rev. M. C. Piper, Walnut Avenue M. E. church, Altoona, Pa., assisted by Rev. A. S. Baldwin, presiding elder Juniata district, and other ministers of the Central Pennsylvania conference.

Children's meeting will be in charge of Miss Mary W. McCullough, of Huntingdon, Pa., and Rev. J. H. Ake, of Mapleton, will look after the music.

FOR SALE—16 Buff Leghorn Roosters and 4 White Plymouth Rocks (thoroughbreds) at $1.25 each. C. V. STEVENS, Three Springs. Pa. 7-1-4t

FOR COPPER KETTLES, all sizes, and of best make and material at lowest prices, call on or address K. W MIERLEY, Agent, Page, Pa. 6-17-2mos

WANTED-2,000 CORDS WOOD.

I will pay the following prices for paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa.:—

Linn, poplar and cucumber,	$6.00
Hard Woods.	
Gum, elm, ash, sugar, maple, beech, birch, and button wood (mixed)	4.50
Jack and yellow pine,	4.00
Locust, sawed in 4 ft. billets,	4.00

All wood to be delivered during the year 1903.

Prompt cash payments made the 20th of each month for all wood shipped the month previous. B. F. BAKER.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

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Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

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That Sale of Boys' All-Wool Pants at 25 cents.

Have you profited by this most unusual offering? If you have a boy between 3 and 16, the sale is for your benefit; for we say it as strongly as we know how: You never had an opportunity before to buy genuine all-wool pants such as these are at anywhere near the price at which you may buy one or more pairs at this sale.

Twenty-five cents!

You'll scarcely believe the truth of it until you see the pants, feel of the goods and scan the making. You're welcome to come and look all you like and to buy as many as you like. All sizes and a variety of patterns.

Straw Hats, Twenty-five Cents.

We've taken all our rough and smooth straws that were $1 to $2.50 and marked them 25c each. Straws worth catching at.

J. G. ISENBERG & SON,
Always Reliable.
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John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.
Discount Day—Wednesday.
We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

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Our Goods are Right and Our Prices Right

If you are in need of Good Red Brick, we can furnish them in any quantity from 100 to a car load.
We have them on hand now.
Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 15, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.
New York :						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta:	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington.	10 40	. . .	. . .	7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	. . .	8 52	12 00	8 30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	11 45	3 10	5 00	11 00
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 12	. .
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 34	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 39	. .
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 45	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 46	7 08	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	N5 04	7 32	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	7 52	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	7 58	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 05	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 44	8 23	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 37	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	G6 14	8 59	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 19	9 05	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 22	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 55	9 40	2 20
Pittsburg	12 10	5 45	8 35	6 55	10 45	1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pitttsburg as follows: 1.40 a. m., 12.55, 7.15, and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 45	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	f11 55	1 59	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 37	12 06	2 16	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	d12 10	2 22	6 32	h9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 46	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 00	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 18	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	f12 56	3 25	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	f1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	f1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannou	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . . .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	10 55	3 45	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York :							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "d" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"h" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 6.10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.20 a. m., 3.25 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.20 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in Effect June 25, 1903

NORTH	Mail No. 1	Mail No. 3	Irreg. No. 5	Irreg. No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M'
Robertsdale	6 07	12 40	7 43	4 35
Cook's	6 19	12 52	7 55	4 45
Cole's	6 36	1 04	8 07	4 57
Saltillo	6 59	1 32	8 35	5 19
Three Springs	7 05	1 40	8 43	5 27
* Pogue	7 17	1 50	8 55	5 39
Rockhill	7 32	2 05	9 10	5 51
Shirley	7 47	2 22	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	7 57	2 31	. .	. .
Mount Union	8 20	2 53	. .	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2	Mail No. 4	Irreg. No. 6	Irreg. No. 8
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Mount Union	9 00	3 50	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	9 16	4 05	. .	. .
Shirley	9 25	4 13	. .	. .
Rockhill	9 45	4 33	5 40	2 10
* Pogue	9 57	4 47	5 50	2 20
Three Springs	10 10	5 00	6 00	2 30
Saltillo	10 19	5 19	6 06	2 37
Cole's	10 49	5 49	6 36	3 07
Cook's	11 04	6 01	6 48	3 19
Robertsdale	11 19	6 13	7 00	3 31
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12	Mail No. 10	STATIONS	EAST Irreg. No. 9	Mail No. 11
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
5 35	7 20	L. . Rockhill . A	6 25	4 40
5 28	7 13	. *Blacklog .	6 32	4 47
5 20	7 05	. *Cedar Rock .	6 40	4 55
5 16	7 01	. *Locke Valley.	6 44	4 59
5 10	6 55	. *Shade Gap .	6 50	5 05

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

Hiving the Bees.

The Wooden Indian in Pittsburg Times.

The Crooked Creek Philosophy club sat on the brow of the hill looking down into the valley below and discussing the weighty matters that perplex mankind. Uncle Philo had just given vent to his views on the recent utterances of a preacher who had predicted the end of the world, when a gong rang out over the hill tops. The man with the billygoat whiskers jumped up. He was from the city, and could think of nothing but the Allegheny fire alarm, which stills rings out to awaken the whole ward. Uncle Philo looked toward the house. The gong rang again.

"The bees are swarming," he exclaimed, and started off over the crest of the hill above. The philosophy club followed, each trotting along as fast as his feet and the weather would permit. A curious spectacle presented itself as the wise men approached the house. The air was filled with bees, flying in a cloud among the orchard trees that stood not far from the hives, and the women of the place, with dishpans and cowbells, were trying to attract the attention of the swarm by making an incessant din. There is an old theory handed down from the mysterious source of superstition that noises of this sort will confuse a swarm of bees and lead them to lodge in the nearest tree.

Now, bees have swarmed for ages, and will continue to do the same thing for ages to come. But it is interesting to see a bunch of wise men work off their wisdom on such an occasion. Uncle Philo looked at the cloud of bees and at the women with the tin pans. Then he directed Cousin George to run down in the hollow where Cousin Frank had gone with the shotgun to look for woodchucks. Why Cousin Frank was wanted when a crowd big enough to eat the bees was already there did not appear at the time. It was apparent later. The bees began to settle on a cherry tree. The veterinary surgeon from over at the county seat, who had stopped as he was driving past, suggested that if the queen were caught and put in a box the swarm would go in.

"Go and catch her," advised the lawyer, who had come out from town along with the horse doctor for an outing.

The bees settled more closely on the cherry tree. The gang of spectators drew nearear the tree. The tree was in a field of promising looking oats.

"Now everbody tramp down the man's oats," yelled the dry goods clerk, who had come up to stay a week with his uncle, the farmer.

The gang drew nearer. The bees settled on a limb, and the weight of the swarm pulled the branch down close to the ground. "Look out for the dog," shouted one of the crowd. The dog was trying to break through the ring to see what curious creature had been treed.

"If he ever goes up there to monkey with them bees I won't want to stay around here very long," was the promise of another. "Get the fool dog out of that," another suggested, and the dog was sent back.

"Put a box under them and shake them into it, and you will have them all right," the dry goods man proposed.

"Well, you go up and shake them," suggested the lawyer.

"Can't you saw off the limb and stick it down in the box?" the man from the city asked.

"Come and saw it off," advised the doctor.

"Don't get in too close, there," admonished Uncle Philo. And the bees settled more compactly on the limb.

The advice went around. The schemes offered were many. A small boy proved nearly as incendiary as the dog, for the boy had a switch which he persisted in striking in the air, and he came near to striking the swarm. He was sent back with the dog. After everybody had poured out his advice in plenty, and no one ventured to do more than talk, Cousin Frank came up out of the hollow with the neighboring farmer, who had joined him in his quest for woodchucks. Frank saw the situation. He went into the house, put on a pair of gloves, a straw hat, and threw a mosquito net over his head. Then he brought a hive and a piece of cloth. He laid the cloth on the ground, and set the hive on it. He gave the branch one hard jult, and the bees were knocked from their position. They fell on the cloth in front of the hive, and climbed over each other in their efforts to get into the box.

And the lawyer, who had done his share of argument and suggestion, summed up the case.

"By grab," he said. "One man who does something is worth a thousand who only stand back and advice." Cousin Frank had hived the bees before, and did not need much advice.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously," writes F. A. Gulledge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." Equally good for burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Destroyed Nest and Killed Young Birds.

Joseph Kalbfus, chief game warden of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Berrier, one of the game wardens, arrested John Maxwell, jr., and Edward Gibbons, both of Lilly, Cambria county, Monday at their homes and took them before Justice of the Peace C. A. McConigal, of that place, on the charge of destroying a nest of Baltimore orioles and killing the young birds. They were convicted of the offense charged and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of the fine presented in section 10 of the act. In default of fine they were sentenced to fifty days in jail—one day for each dollar of fine imposed.

NOTICE.—The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and place specified in the following list, for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1903:

Thursday, July 16—Hopewell township at Beaver station 10 to 11 a. m.; Lincoln township, afternoon at Entriken.

Friday, July 17—Marklesburg borough and part of Penn township at Marklesburg station, forenoon till 11 o'clock; afternoon, Grafton and part of Penn township at Grafton.

Saturday, July 18—Walker township at McConnellstown, forenoon.

Monday, July 20—Puttstown and part of Hopewell township at Puttstown, forenoon; at Coalmont from 3 p. m.

Tuesday, July 21—Dudley and part of Carbon township at Dudley, forenoon; Broad Top and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City, afternoon till 6 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 22—Tod township at Trough Creek P. O. till 1 p. m.; Todd P. O. from 2 till 6 p. m.

Thursday, July 23—Cass township and Cassville at Cassville.

Friday, July 24—Part of Union township at Calvin; Mill Creek and Brady township at Mill Creek, afternoon.

Saturday, July 25—Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.

Monday, July 27—Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton, Wright & Dell's store.

Tuesday, July 28—Mt. Union and part of Shirley township at Mt. Union, Beers hotel.

Wednesday, July 29—Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale.

Thursday, July 30—Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo, forenoon; Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon.

Friday, July 31—Springfield township at Maddensville from 8 to 11 a. m.; Meadow Gap, afternoon 1 to 4.

Saturday, August 1—Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill, Markle house.

Tuesday, August 4—Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg, Kirkpatrick's hotel.

Wednesday, August 5—Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon until 3.30.

Thursday, August 6—Dublin township, Neelyton forenoon 8 to 9 o'clock; Appleby's store 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon 2 to 5 o'clock.

Friday, August 7—Orbisonia and part of Cromwell at Orbisonia.

Saturday, August 8—Juniata township at Treasurer's office.

Monday, August 10—Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, August 11—Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.

Wednesday, August 12—Huntingdon 3d ward at Treasurer's office.

Thursday, August 13—Huntingdon 4th ward at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1903, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year are based on 6½ mills tax for current expenses of county and 1½ mills tax for payment of county debt, total 8 mills.

W. H. CHILCOTE, County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 1, 1903.

Nothing has ever equalled it.
Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS. Price 50c & $1.00

A Perfect Cure: For All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

To the Good People

Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

I want to say that the Heidel Furniture Co. having dissolved, I have purchased the entire stock, leases and accounts of the same and will continue the sale of

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets

and a full line of general merchandise at the same place.

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and many other goods sold on the installment plan, or for cash as may suit the purchaser. A call to see our goods is solicited.

T. A. APPLEBY,
Water Street,
Mount Union, Pa.

William Reed & Sons.

A Big July Sale of Wash Goods and Other Desirable Summer Merchandise

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 23d, 24th and 25th, 1903.

The prolonged cool weather has brought us up to July with too big a stock of summer dress fabrics.

There are months of weather ahead of us, hot enough to suit any one. We cannot carry over these goods so will make the prices so low that the goods will go off quickly. Just note a little how we will sell these desirable summer wash goods.

At 3 cents a yard we will sell a big lot of lawns, dimities, etc., that were formerly priced at 6 to 10c a yard.

At 5c a yard a fine lot of lawns, batistes, ginghams, dimities, madras and other goods that were 10, 12½ and 15c a yard.

At 10c per yard we will sell a big lot of fine wash goods that were 25c, 35c, 37½c and 40c a yard.

At 12½ and 15c per yard we will sell handsome wash goods that formerly sold at double these prices.

We will also sell a large lot of well made shirt waists which have been 50c at 35 cents each.

Many other shirt waists will also be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Silk waists that were $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 will be sold at half former prices. Black and all colors are in the lot.

Ladies' Silk Foulard and Changeable Taffeta Suits, all new, will be sold at 33⅓ per cent. off former prices.

Many other summer goods will be closed out at very low prices.

Do not miss this sale as your money will do double duty, and just when you need the goods.

Never have we made such heavy reductions on such splendid goods.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at the greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee,	11c per pound.
Loose Coffee,	15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar,	5c per pound.
EVAPORATED FRUIT.	
Extra Fine Peaches,	10c per pound.
Apricots,	10c per pound.
Best California Prunes	10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton.

Schedule of Teachers' Examination for Huntingdon County, 1903.

Neff's Mills,	June 1	Shaversville,	June 27
Saulsburg	" 2	Petersburg	" 29
McAlevy's Fort	" 3	Mill Creek	July 9
Cornp'st's Mills	" 4	Mapleton	" 10
Centre Union	" 5	Cassville	" 13
Hawn's Bridge	" 6	Chestnut Grove	" 14
Shade Gap	" 8	Broad Top City	" 15
Richvale	" 10	Valley	" 16
Rockhill	" 11	Entriken	" 17
Shirleysburg	" 13	Marklesburg	" 18
Huntingdon	" 20	Saltillo	" 20
Mount Union	" 22	Three Springs	" 21
Alexandria	" 23	Maddens	" 22
Spruce Creek	" 24	Orbisonia	" 23
Warriorsmark	" 25	Union Church	" 24
Franklinville	" 26	M'Connellstown	" 25

We will be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination.

Teachers are requested to enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsible persons, and teachers from other counties will please present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We will not refuse to examine, but those considered too young to teach WILL NOT FIND the superintendent's signature on other certificate.

Those already holding professional certificates will be asked to take an examination in algebra, literature and pedagogics before such certificates will be renewed. Examinations will begin at 8.30 a. m.

J. G. DELL, County Superintendent.

10-Piece Decorated Toilet Sets at $2.50

A lot of shoes, all kinds at less than wholesale priced. We have a fine line of Queensware, Granite, Tin, Wood, Willow and Nickel ware. Soap (toilet) at 1 cent per cake. Chocolate and Cream Candies at 10 cents per pound at

Yocum's Novelty
Near Postoffice,
Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's Penn Street Bakery, Huntingdon, Pa.

News and Opinions OF National Importance

The Sun

ALONE CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail. $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

Eggs Used in Printing Calico.

Forty million dozen eggs are used yearly in the calico printing industry.

The less a man has to say the wiser people think him. N. Y. 29.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—*Ayer's*. This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

Saltpeter From the Air.

Professor Muthmann, of the Polytechnic Academy at Munich, has demonstrated that saltpeter can be produced from the air by the aid of electricity at less than a quarter of its present cost. Referring to the fact that nitric acid can be formed by passing electric currents through moist air between platinum poles, Professor Muthmann asserts that suitable apparatus is all that is now needed for the manufacture of nitrates on a large scale.—Science.

All Kinds of People.

In one New York City court the other day was a 'longshoreman who had whipped seven policemen. In another court was a woman who had been arrested for beating her husband, another 'longshoreman. These two instances go to show that there are different kinds of 'longshoremen, different kinds of policemen and different kinds of women in this world.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Glass tumblers do not make good circus acrobats, for they always go broke when they travel far.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

It is quite possible to be happy in spite of riches.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The man who is lost in thought is never found in dude clothes.

Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, Iowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure:—

"My trouble was with the ovaries; I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work, for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse.

"At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them.—Yours truly, ADELAIDE PRAHL, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City."—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Bromo-Seltzer

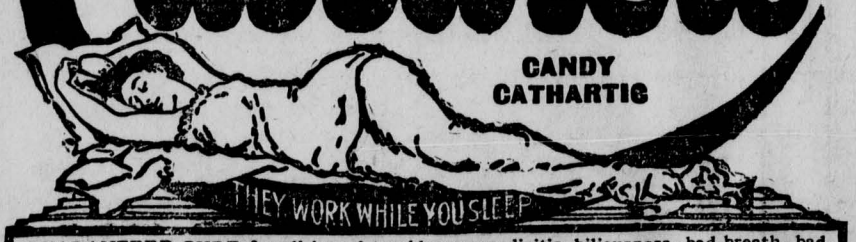
Promptly cures all

Headaches

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 508

EVENTS IN POPE LEO XIII.'S LIFE.

Born at Carpineto	March 2, 1810
Entered college in Rome	1824
Entered College of Noble Ecclesiastics	1832
Ordained a priest by Cardinal Odeschalchi and aided in superintending cholera hospitals during scourge	1837
Governor of Spoleto	1841-1843
Papal Nuncio at Brussels	1843-1845
Decorated by King Leopold with Grand Cross of order founded by King.	
As Archbishop of Perugia prevented an outbreak at death of Gregory XVI	1846
Created Cardinal	December 19, 1853
Created Cardinal Camerlingo to Pope Pius IX	July, 1877
Elected Pope after three ballots	February 20, 1878
Revived Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland	March 4, 1878
Founded college for Armenians in Rome.	
Gained diplomatic victory over Prince Bismarck and re-established friendly relations with Germany.	
Chosen to settle quarrel between Germany and Spain over Caroline Islands.	
Recognized unity of Italy	October 7, 1883
Celebrated golden jubilee of his accession to priesthood	1888
Celebrated fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the Episcopate	1893
Issued appeal to England for reunion of Christendom	April 14, 1894
Celebrated sixtieth anniversary of his first mass	February 13, 1898
Created eleven new cardinals	June 19, 1899
Celebrated twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate	March, 1903
Received King Edward in April, and Emperor William in May	1903

CAREER OF POPE LEO XIII. IN DETAIL.

In the little town of Carpineto, perched on a high eminence in the Diocese of Anagni, Italy, already famous as the birthplace of four Popes—Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV. and Boniface VIII.—Gioachino Pecci (Leo XIII.) was born, March 2, 1810. He was a member of an old and illustrious family of Siena. Toward the middle of the thirteenth century the Pecci family already wielded great power in the country. They soon became so powerful that when Pope Martin V. visited Siena he was very comfortably quartered, together with all his court, in the house of the brothers Giovanni and Giacomo Pecci, who further lent him the sum of 15,000 florins.

When the future Leo XIII. was born it was a dark time for the Papacy, Italy being then under the heel of Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. a prisoner and divested of his temporal power. The clouds lifted, however, in 1814, when, as one result of Napoleon's overthrow, Pope Pius returned to his sovereignty. He at once restored the Society of Jesus, which had been suppressed by Clement XIV., and to the Jesuits the Count and Countess Pecci intrusted the education of the future Pope.

In 1832 the young student entered the academy or College for Noble Ecclesiastics, the nursery of most destined for a diplomatic or administrative career under the Papal Government. There he was educated in civil and ecclesiastical jurisprudence, as well as theology. In 1835 he won a prize of $132 by a thesis on the subject of "Immediate Appeals to the Roman Pontiff in Person."

The Asiatic cholera was sweeping over Italy. Mgr. Pecci, not being yet in priest's orders, could not minister to the spiritual wants and comfort of the plague-stricken, but he was active and devoted in assisting his chief, Cardinal Sala, in his important work of superintendence over the cholera hospitals. It may have been due to his anxiety to serve the sick and dying in a priestly character that, on November 13 of that memorable year, he received Sub-Deaconship and Deaconship at the hands of Cardinal Odescalchi, the Pope's Vicar-General, in the Chapel of St. Stanislas Kostka, in the Church of "St. Andrew on the Quirinal." On the last day of that same year—1837—Cardinal Odescalchi, in the private chapel of his residence, in the vicariate, conferred the order of priesthood on Joachim Pecci.

While still in his thirty-third year Mgr. Pecci was appointed Apostolic Nuncio at the court of Belgium, with the titular dignity of Archbishop of Damietta. In the struggle between secular and religious education he strove to show the superiority of the religious method by making the religious schools better than the secular.

Meantime Gregory XVI. had died, and Pius IX. ascended the Papal throne in time for the exciting scenes which made his Pontificate memorable. It was an era of struggle and of revolution, and the wave did not subside before it had spread from one end of the Papal States to the other. But in Perugia the tact and wisdom of Archbishop Pecci prevented a serious outbreak, and his personal interposition was sufficient to stay the rising tumult.

LEO XIII. AT THE TIME OF HIS ELECTION AS PONTIFF.

In 1853 Mgr. Pecci was created a Cardinal, taking his title from St. Chrysogonus. This ancient Roman church had its origin in the time of Constantine and was rebuilt in A. D. 731 by Gregory III.

On February 20, 1878, Cardinal Pecci was elected, after three ballots, to be the successor of Pius IX.

The secret balloting which preceded the momentous choice was of unusual length and the proceedings of the dignitaries who took part in it were, it would seem, much agitated.

On Tuesday, February 19, the first balloting for the election of Pope took place. Sixty-one Cardinals were present. Cardinal Joachim Pecci's name was read out twenty-three times, but, though far ahead of all others it lacked the necessary two-thirds vote. In the afternoon another ballot was taken. Cardinal Pecci's name was announced thirty-eight times. He had fervently prayed that he might escape the great burden which he deemed himself unable and unworthy to bear.

The following morning, February 20, 1878, the balloting was resumed, and Cardinal Pecci's name was read forty-four times, the two-thirds majority limit was passed, and Cardinal Pecci was canonically elected Supreme Pontiff of the Church of Christ. To the question of the sub-dean asking by what name he wished to be called he answered "By the name of Leo XIII."

It is supposed, and not without good reason, that the advanced age of Cardinal Pecci, his apparent feebleness and the belief that he would not live very long to fill the throne which some of his companions in the Sacred College coveted, had much to do with his election.

The ability which he revealed in Benevento he has since displayed as ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. Although he ascended the throne at a moment of great difficulty he showed himself quite able to achieve his heavy task.

His predecessor, Pius IX., had been a temporal as well as a spiritual sovereign. Pope Leo XIII. had an effective spiritual jurisdiction only.

The anxious throng which stood before the lofty portals of the grand Basilica after Leo XIII.'s coronation, hoping that by appearing at the traditional window to bless the people, "Urbi et orbi," he would bow to the new order which had swept away the ancient temporal power, were disappointed.

For Leo turned his back upon the crowd and shut himself up in the Vatican. His pale, wan, intellectual face was not disclosed to them. His fragile hand was not outstretched above their heads for the expected benediction. Like Pope Pius, Leo XIII. also was "a prisoner."

But there was a wide and striking difference between the manner in which Leo XIII. labored to attain his ends and that of bluff Pope Pius.

He strove, for instance, rather for the principle than for the material reality of the temporal power. He would possibly have contented himself with exercising sovereignty over that portion of Rome across the Tiber on which stands St. Peter's and the Vatican, and a strip of territory extending to the seaport of Civita Vecchia, so that he might have been able to receive ambassadors and pilgrims alike on Papal territory.

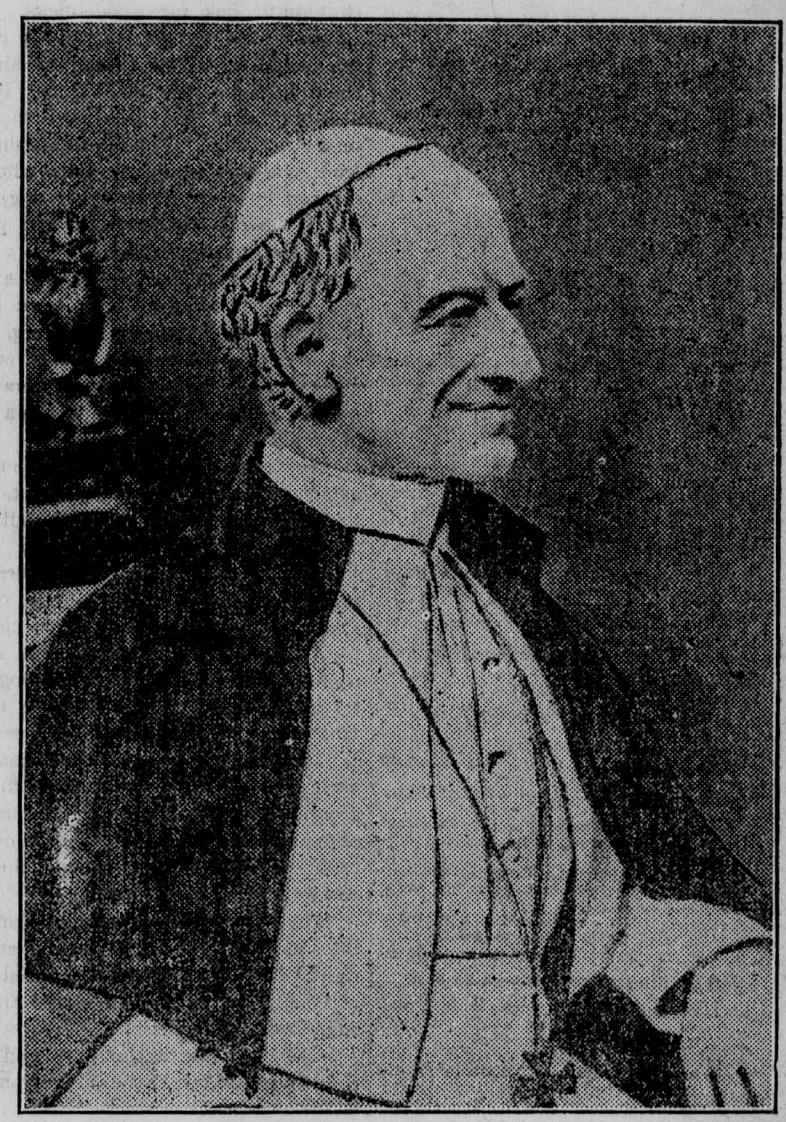
Without conceding anything to King Humbert and his successive Ministers, while openly defying them at times and making protests against the repeated interferences of the monarchy with the cherished privileges and with the property of the Church, Leo XIII. conciliated rather than estranged his adversaries.

By his diplomacy, his foresight and the curious shrewdness which distinguished him he also won the good will or respect of foreign nations.

It was at the beginning of his reign his ardent wish to bind the Papacy to all the courts and rulers of the earth by diplomatic ties.

As time rolled on he modified this ambition, and made it his most zealous aim to gain the good will, the honor and support not of the rulers but of their peoples.

And, as we know, his prudence, his sagacity, his horror of extremes did not exclude a certain quiet, dogged firmness. It was this firmness that led Bismarck to accord the Pope a deference which he reserved for few. Indeed Pope Leo and Paul Kruger were the only statesmen whom he thoroughly and honestly admired.



LATEST PORTRAIT OF POPE LEO XIII.

Those who were admitted to the intimacy of Leo XIII. toward the close of his beneficent career are well aware of the not perhaps unnatural and most innocent pride with which he regarded his own health and longevity. This pride occasioned his physician, Dr. Lapponi, much anxiety, as it frequently led Leo XIII. to overwork himself quite needlessly. Almost to the end the late Pope's eyesight was unimpaired. His interest in the social, political and spiritual affairs not only of Catholics but of humanity at large, was, even in the last months of his Pontificate, phenomenal.

Pope Leo was always a man of extremely simple tastes, which he brought from his childhood's home at Carpineto, amid the hills, and possibly his cautious temperament, curiously combined with power and unhesitating decision, was inherited from his mountaineer ancestors.

For his personal use His Holiness selected instead of one of the numerous magnificent suits of the Vatican a few simple rooms containing little beyond absolutely necessary articles. His bed stands in an alcove, separated from a larger room by a curtain hanging gracefully over marble columns. Above the bed is a picture of the Madonna and Child. Beside it is a prayer table surmounted by a crucifix. A wardrobe against the wall faces the bed, and between the latter and the wall is a couch. The rest of the room was used as a study, and contains a writing table with a crucifix; a chair on a carpeted platform, chairs and tables for the Pope's secretaries, writing materials, and a few books, among which are the works of Dante, Virgil and Horace, besides a Bible.

The Pope, even when in good health, slept only four or five hours each night, and often in the morning his bed was undisturbed and the Pope was found asleep in the chair before his writing table.

HARVEST HANDS AT AUCTION

Kansas Farmers Bid For Men to Save the Wheat Crop.

GOOD WORKER GETS $6 A DAY

Trains Held Up at Small Stations and High Wages Offered to Passengers to Stop Off and Go to Work in the Fields —Three Dollars a Day Offered For Stackers.

Topeka, Kan.—The call for laborers to help save the wheat crop continues to come from the wheat belt, but I. B. Gerow, free employment agent, says he has exhausted his resources and that the extra laborers must be found in the State.

The wages in the wheat belt are increasing and the farmers are now offering $2.50 and $3 a day for help and are unable to get the men. Many calls came to the employment offices, but Mr. Gerow says that only a few men are willing to respond. Mr. Jones, Division Superintendent of the Rock Island, telephoned to Mr. Gerow that 1000 men are needed along his road in the wheat belt. The farmers in Pratt County have asked for 3000 more men. Mays City asks for fifty-five and Jewell City wants twenty-five. All of the farmers who are wiring for help are offering the highest wages.

Beloit, Kan.—Wheat harvesting in the district of Beloit is now in full blast, but is being retarded some by scarcity of hands. The prevailing wages paid here are from $2 to $2.50 a day. The weather for harvesting is fine, and the quality of the grain is perfect. Conservative estimates put the average yield for this section at nineteen bushels an acre.

Salina, Kan.—Councilman Taylor Miller has received word from La Crosse, Rush County, that 500 or 600 harvest hands are needed in that county. The wages are $2.50 for common harvest hands and $3 for stackers.

Russell, Kan.—Two negroes were bid off on the auction block for harvest hands. They were John and Harper Porter and known as good workers. The bidding was spirited, starting with $2.50 a day. August Reinahart finally secured them on a bid of $3.21 a day.

At Victoria, just over the line in Ellis County, another negro asked for bids for a hand who would pitch to the stack all of the grain one header could cut. On this condition the negro brought a six-dollar-a-day bid.

Forty farmers of Rush County congregated at the station at Bison and "held up" the west-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train in search for harvest hands. A red bandana handkerchief was wrapped around a lantern and the fast west-bound train, which never stops at the station of Bison, was brought to a halt. The trainmen were much surprised when they found the cause of the stop. They supposed that there was some passenger to go west or some accident ahead. As the train came to a standstill the farmers swarmed on to it and, approaching all passengers having the appearance of laborers, offered them $2.50 and $3 a day to stop and help in the harvest.

In a few instances even a greater amount was offered, and at least three weeks' work guaranteed, as most of the farmers will thresh immediately following the harvest. A dispatch from Bison says that at least 100 men are wanted in the immediate locality and 500 can be used in the county.

HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON'S WILL.

$300,000 For a School For Choir Boys in Memory of Her Sons—Other Bequests.

Washington, D. C.—The will of the late Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan and mistress of the White House during his administration, who died recently at Narragansett Pier, was filed here. It bequeaths $300,000 in memory of the sons of the testatrix and to be known as the "Lane-Johnston fund" to the corporation of the Protestant Episcopal Cathdral Foundation of Washington, for the establishment and maintenance of a school for choir boys.

To Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore $60,000 is left for the endowment of three scholarships to be awarded to poor youths.

One hundred thousand dollars is left in trust as the "James Buchanan fund" for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of President Buchanan at his birthplace near Mercersburg, Pa. A number of other bequests are made.

GYPSY PRINCESS DEAD.

Lola Barry, Counted as the Handsomest of Her Race, Dies Suddenly.

Mahanoy City, Pa. — Princess Lola Barry, who was regarded as the prettiest gypsy woman in the country, and who was the daughter of King Barry, one of the oldest nomads in America, died while part of her tribe were encamped near here. She was taken violently ill suddenly, and some mystery surrounds her death.

Princess Lola was twenty-one years old, and her beauty was striking. She received many offers from artists to sit for them, but always declined. She was educated by her father, who is a linguist and well read, and she spoke several languages fluently.

Killed by an Auto.

Captain Harry Hanson, the commander of Harry Harkness's yacht, while being instructed in running his employer's automobile on Putnam Hill, Greenwich, Conn., dashed the machine against a mass of rocks, and was hurled 200 feet and instantly killed.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS

Report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

The Indications Are Not Such as to Hold Out Promises of Unusually Large Yields.

Washington, D. C.—According to the figures of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture the condition of the corn crop on July 1 last was 79.4, which compares with 87.5 on the corresponding date last year and 81.3 on July 1, 1901. While the condition is only given up to the first of the month, weekly weather reports have indicated rapid progress in the corn crop as a result of the high temperatures of the last ten days.

The acreage of corn sown this year is placed at 89,800,000. This compares with an area of 94,043,000 acres planted to corn last year and 83,320,000 in 1900. This is the first report on corn this season and has been awaited with general interest in grain and financial circles throughout the country.

The condition of winter wheat on July 1 is placed at 78.8, which compares with 82.2 last month and 77 on July 1 last year.

The condition of spring wheat is said to be 82.5, which compares with 95.9 a month ago and 92.4 a year ago.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 80, as compared with 82.9 on July 1, 1902, and 91.1 on July 1, 1901.

The amount of wheat remaining on the hands of farmers on July 1 was estimated at about 42,500,000 bushels, equivalent to about 6.3 per cent. of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 84.3, as compared with 85.5 one month ago, 92.1 on July 1, 1902, 83.7 on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.8.

The average condition of barley was 86.8, against 91.5 one month ago, 93.7 on July 1, 1902, 91.3 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.3.

The average condition of winter rye was 90.2, as compared with 91.2 on July 1, 1902, 93.6 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 89.7.

The average condition of spring rye was 88.3, as compared with 89.3 on July 1, 1902, 93.3 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.5.

The acreage of flax was about 500,000, or 13.5 per cent. less than that of last year, and the condition was 86.2.

The acreage of tobacco was about 7000, or 0.7 per cent. greater than that of last year, and the condition was 85.1.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, was about 49,000, or 1.6 per cent. less than that of last year. The average condition of potatoes on July 1 was 88.1, as compared with 92.9 on July 1, 1902, 87.4 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 92.6.

FAMOUS BALL PLAYER DEAD.

Delehanty Put Off a Train at Bridge and He Fell Into the Niagara.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A body found in the Niagara River was identified as that of Ed Delehanty, the famous outfielder of the Washington American Baseball League team. The body was shipped to Washington.

Frank Delehanty, of the Syracuse team, and E. J. McGuire, a brother-in-law from Cleveland, declare Delehanty did not commit suicide. He was put off a Michigan Central train at Bridgeburg, the Canadian end of the bridge, by Conductor Cole, who says he had been drinking and was flourishing an open razor, terrifying other passengers in the sleeper. Cole should have delivered Delehanty up to a constable, the Canadian police say.

After the train had left Delehanty started to walk across the bridge. The draw was open and he plunged into the Niagara.

SUES UNION FOR BOYCOTT.

President of Street Car Company Asks $10,000 From Bricklayers.

Richmond, Va.—One of the results of the street car strike here is a suit by the Sitterding Carneal Davis Company against the Bricklayers' Union for $10,000 for boycotting them.

The firm deals in builders' supplies. Members of the union refused, it is said, to use the materials of the concern in their work, thereby forcing contractors to discontinue their purchases from the company.

The only reason assigned was that Mr. Sitterding was president of the street car company which the union was fighting.

MAN AND WOMAN TARRED.

Feathers Sprinkled on Them by a Mob of Farmers—Banished From Town.

Lacrosse, Wis. — William Beede and Mrs. Ruby Samples, of Hokah, were tarred and feathered by a mob of thirty citizens at that village.

They were then escorted to the village limits and threatened with death if they again appeared at the place. The man and woman had been warned to quit the town, but had refused.

Back of the Hokah creamery they were stripped, covered with tar and feathers and were forced to run the gantlet through the jeering lines of the farmers to the outskirts of the town. Neither has since been seen.

Fall in Bean Corner.

After losing $45,000 in cornering the lima bean market and securing 6,000,000 pounds, to find nobody who would buy, Lyden & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., have assigned, with $300,000 debts and $25 000 assets

KILLED IN A COLLISION

Accident on the Southern Railway Caused by Ignoring Orders.

Passenger Train Runs Into an Open Switch at Rochfish, Va., Striking Sidetracked Freight.

Charlottesville, Va.—Southern Railway passenger train No. 35, southbound, ran into an open switch at Rockfish depot, twenty miles south of this city, smashing into a local freight on a siding. The passenger engine and express coaches were demolished, and the baggage coach telescoped through the second class passenger coach in the rear.

In the latter was a party of immigrants, all of whom were killed or injured. The dead number twenty-four and the injured twelve.

Identified dead: James McCormick, engine driver, of Charlottesville; Charles Davis, engine driver, of Alexandria, Va.; Thomas Sheppard, of Charlottesville, brakeman on freight; Charles T. Cay, of Charlottesville, fireman on freight; J. E. Lowe, negro, of Baltimore; Charles T. Litch, negro, dining car waiter; C. C. Owen, of Philadelphia, boiler inspector; Adam Vucosavlievich, Austrian boy; Barliani Guglelmo, Austrian woman; two unknown Austrian women; unknown mulatto woman.

The work of rescuing the injured began immediately.

Dr. William A. Lambeth, of the University of Virginia, was on the train, and at once organized measures of relief. The trainmen, under the doctor's direction, cut through the panels of the baggage and express car and took out twenty of the dead. Probably a score of injured were removed.

W. A. Ward, the Union News agent on the train, was in the fatal coach, but escaped. The shock of the collision threw him through the window, breaking his left arm.

The special train which went from here to the scene of the wreck returned to the city about 8 o'clock, bringing some of the dead and most of the wounded. Thirteen of the injured were taken to the University Hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

Most of the immigrants were Austrians and were bound for points as far distant as California.

H. A. Sharpe, of Knoxville, Tenn., narrowly escaped death. He and Mrs. Sharpe were returning from their bridal trip, having spent their honeymoon in Washington. Mr. Sharpe was in the smoker engaged in conversation with C. C. Owen when the collision occurred. Owen was killed instantly, his body falling on Sharpe.

W. B. Brubeck, of this city, conductor of the local freight, is reported in a critical condition. After witnessing the awful sight, it is said, he became suddenly insane, and when found was five miles from the wreck.

ENGLISH WELCOME OUR FLEET.

The Greeting at Portsmouth Harbor is Very Enthusiastic.

Portsmouth, England.—For the first time in English history a foreign squadron is lying in Portsmouth harbor.

The American squadron, fresh from its peaceful victories at Kiel, has found here a welcome which for cordiality could not be surpassed. The latchstring is outside.

The squadron came right in to occupy the place of honor just off the dockyard. In fact, the Kearsarge, Admiral Cotton's flagship, lies at the railroad jetty in the dockyard sacred to the use of the royal yacht and the reception of royal visitors.

The channel squadron, composed of the pick of the British Navy, consisting of six battleships and four cruisers, under command of Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, was assembled in its honor. In the brilliant sunshine the contrast between the gleaming white bodies and yellow upper work of the American ships and the grim gray which is now the regulation color of British war vessels was vivid.

The battleship Kearsarge made the fastest transatlantic cruise ever recorded by any vessel of her class.

MILITARY RULES EVANSVILLE.

Governor Durbin, of Indiana, Rushes Troops There to Restore Order.

Evansville, Ind.—Eight dead, two wounded mortally and at least thirty-five either seriously or slightly wounded, is the canvass of the battle between militia and rioters at the court house and county jail. Most of the dead are young men. A girl, Hazel Allman, aged fifteen, was shot through the heart while fleeing from the scene with her parents in a buggy.

Military rule is enforced. The city is guarded by the entire First Infantry of the Indiana National Guard under command of General W. J. McKee, of Indianapolis. An artillery squad is also present.

Three companies are at the county jail and the court house opposite, and the remainder of the city is patrolled by 100 civilian and special police.

The negroes are extremely quiet and every sign of a race war has disappeared. Hundreds of negroes have left the city and those who are brave enough to remain sleep in companies of from fifty to 200. They are in a state of nervous fright.

"Goat Hinch" Electrocuted.

William O'Connor, better known as "Goat" Hinch, was electrocuted at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., for the murder of Night Watchman Matthew Wilson, at Cobleskill, N. Y., in November, 1900. This is the twelfth electrocution at Dannemora. The current was turned on at 11.38 a. m., and one minute and fifteen seconds later O'Connor was declared dead.

SUFFERING WOMEN

Tired, Nervous, Aching, Trembling, Sleepless, Bloodless—Pe-ru-na Renovates, Regulates, Restores—Many Prominent Women Endorse Pe-ru-na.

AMERICA is the land of nervous women.

The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease.

Mrs. Emma Mitchell, 520 Louisiana street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Peruna has certainly been a blessing in disguise to me, for when I first began taking it for troubles peculiar to the sex and a generally worn out system I had little faith.

"For the past five years I have rarely been without pain, but Peruna has changed all this, and in a very short time. I think I had only taken two bottles before I began to recuperate very quickly, and seven bottles made me well. I do not have headache or backache any more, and have some interest in life. I give all credit where it is due, and that is to Peruna."—Emma Mitchell.

By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused directly by catarrh.

They are catarrh of the organ which is affected. These women despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness. In female complaint ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Chronic invalids who have languished for years on sick beds with some form of female disease begin to improve at once after beginning Dr. Hartman's treatment.

Among the many prominent women who recommend Peruna are: — Belva Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Col. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. F. E. Warren, wife of U. S. Senator Warren, of Wyoming.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Pudding at Beginning of Dinner.

The custom of serving pudding as the first course at dinner seems to have interested a good many people of our day. A gentleman from Maine informs the writer that it is still the custom in certain sections of his State. In the autobiography of the Adams family it is mentioned that at a dinner given by the venerable ex-President of the United States, at which his grandchildren were present, the first course was "Indian pudding," and the little folks were told that the more pudding they ate the more beef they could have—so of course they gorged themselves on the pudding, and as a consequence had no appetite for beef when it was served. Thus were maintained the simple and economical methods of the forefathers. The boys who came to the city from the country, and later became the successful and wealthy merchants of Boston, were raised in a most frugal manner. Their breakfast the year round was of brown bread and milk; the same for their supper; the dinner was of baked beans and pie; rarely any meat.—Boston Transcript.

The Hudson Bay Company.

The stock of the Hudson Bay Company is mainly held in London, where its affairs are controlled by a governor and board of directors, but the company has a "chief commissioner" resident in Canada. The company has lost its monopoly. In May, 1870, it formally relinquished its charter control of the Northwest in consideration of payment by Canada of $1,500,000 cash and half of all the surveyed lands within the fertile belt and posts. The land grants probably amounted to more than 5,000,000 acres. The company since has been simply a rival with other traders.

New Railroad in Syria.

The North Syrian port of Tripolis is to be connected with the important commercial town of Homs, on the eastern slopes of the Lebanon Mountains by means of a narrow-gauge railroad. The line is to be thirty miles in length and will run alongside the road Tripolis-Homs-Hama. The Turkish Government has appropriated the amount of $550,000 for the construction of this line.

NERVE WORN KIDNEYS.

Doan's Kidney Pills make freedom from kidney trouble possible. They carry a kind of medication to the kidneys that brings a bright ray of hope to desperate cases.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.—Mrs. L. W. Ammumen writes: "A few weeks ago I sent for a trial box of Doan's Kidney Pills for myself, and they did all they are said to do. My husband was kicked last fall by a horse and badly hurt—his hip was fractured—and after he recovered he was in such misery that he could hardly walk, and to stoop caused him such distress that he thought he would have to quit work—also, it affected his bladder, and he was unable to make his water without so much distress. I insisted on his getting a box of your pills and trying them, so I went to Mason's Drug Store and got a box. The first box helped him so much that I got the second and also the third, and now he is entirely well."—Mrs. L. W. AMMUMEN, Lock Haven, Pa.

NAME.....

P. O.....

STATE.....

For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Do You Want Your Money
TO EARN
7% INTEREST
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Write me for particulars of a safe, secure investment paying seven per cent. on amounts of one hundred dollars or more. *Bank references.*
W. H. HOKE, York, Penna.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

THE TARRANT CO., 21 Jay St., New York.

Cures
Prickly Heat
Cools the Blood.
Cleanses the Stomach.
"It's good for children too."
50c. and $1.00
At Druggists or by mail.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 13—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Religion between Sundays.—Acts ii, 42-47.

The Sabbath day is the day specially set apart by God for religious worship and service, but it does not follow from that that it is the only day upon which we are to be religious. Every day of the week is the Lord's day, and there is no day upon which we are not to love and serve Him. These facts are recognized by all people, and yet when it comes to actual practice many seem to think that religion is only for the Sabbath, that it is to be put on and put off with clothes that are worn upon that day, and that between Sundays we can follow our own plans and devices.

But Sunday religion only is not the kind that is taught in the word of God. There it is plainly taught that we are to serve the Lord daily. The sacrifices of the Old Testament were offered daily, although they were doubled in number upon the Sabbath. Christ taught His disciples to pray daily for their daily bread, "Give us this day our daily bread." The Bereans "searched the Scriptures daily" and were commended for so doing. "These were more noble than those in Thessalonica in that they received the word with all readiness of mind and searched the Scriptures daily whether these things were so." And Luke, the sacred historian, gives us in the topical reference a beautiful description of the religious faith and activity of the early Christians between Sundays.

In this description we can learn many things that should characterize our lives as Christian upon the days of the week:

1. Religious faith should be exercised between Sundays. "They continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine." It is not only necessary to believe in God on the Sabbath when listening to His word in the sanctuary or reading it in the home, but also when amid the duties and cares of everyday life during the week. The test of faith comes oftener between Sundays than upon the Sabbath, and at such times it should be steadfast.

2. Religious fellowship should be exercised between Sundays. The early Christians continued steadfast in the apostles' fellowship as well as doctrine. They broke bread "from house to house." We should not only know each other upon the Sabbath day, but upon Monday or any other day of the week. It is a low standard of Christian fellowship that only recognizes a brother in Christ in the church upon the Sabbath day and refuses or neglects this recognition during the week.

3. Religious worship should be exercised between Sundays. The early Christians spent much time on week days in worshiping God. Praise and prayer were their daily devotions. "They continued daily with one accord in the temple and, breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God." God should be worshiped during the week. Praise and prayer should ascend to Him daily from the home, and if we cannot go every day to His temple we should at least set aside the time of the midweek service held in almost every church for public worship.

4. Religious work should be exercised between Sundays. They assisted each other. "And all that believed were together, and had all things common; and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need." The community of goods proved impracticable, but the principle was sound. Christian people should be interested in each other's daily welfare and should lend a helping hand "to all men, as every man hath need." They also worked for the salvation of the souls of the unsaved. "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved," but this is always done as a result of Christian effort. We should have a daily interest in the salvation of the souls of men.

And what was the result of this carrying religion into the days of the week? (1) They had "favor with all the people!" A religion that is put on and off with the Sabbath has little favor among men, but a religion that manifests itself at all times, that is practical and helpful, that is visible daily in the home, in society and in the business pursuits of life will always find favor with men and influence them for good. (2) They found favor with God. God blessed them by giving them souls for their hire. Finding favor with the people and having the daily blessing of God, it is little wonder that these early Christians "did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God." A religion that is consistent will always bring joy and gladness. Let us therefore serve the Lord at all times, and His favor and blessing will be constantly upon us.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. xxxiv, 1-8; Prov. viii, 27-31; Dan. vi, 10; Matt. vi, 11; Luke ix, 18-27; Acts vi, 1-7; xvii, 10-14; I Cor. xv, 58; Gal. vi, 1-10; Jas. ii, 14-26.

The International Convention.

The Christian Endeavor convention which is to be held in Denver July 9 to 13 will be the twenty-first international one.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 13, "Strong Men and Strong Women the Nation's Hope." Text, Ex. xviii, 12; Deut. xvi, 18; Eph. vi, 10-18.

"Be strong in the Lord."

There is no premium in this world on weakness. Even though the battle may not always be to the strong, as the Bible declares it is not, it is not weakness which gives the victory. The helpless may appeal to our sympathy and draw out the traits of tenderness and compassion, but the hard, stern work of the world demands strength, endurance and courage. Timidity may not be a crime, but it may at times bring as serious disaster as treachery. There arise occasions when heroic endurance of suffering, privation and hard toil is needful. Cold, fatigue, hunger and long continued labor must be endured times beyond number by the workers in a hundred different fields of effort. Heat, exhaustion, strain of muscle, brain and soul are the purchase price of many of the luxuries and even ordinary comforts of everyday life in civilized lands.

In affairs of the nation heroic endeavor is in constant demand. Alertness, integrity, ability to discern the right and equitable measures in legislation are needed in all our assemblies. The power to say no or yes and stick to it when right demands sometimes requires a soul and body of great strength. The pressure brought to bear on one in official position is unrealized and unrealizable by those who have not felt its touch. It takes strong men and women of moral fiber and keen sense to stand against it.

The rush and high speed of much of the work of the present time require strong muscles and nerves to avoid collapse. The strain which a slight increase in the speed of a railway train puts on track and rolling stock is often serious. The same is true of men. A man who can endure certain work breaks completely under a slight increase. Nerves and muscles are overtaxed. Under certain responsibilities men will pass years of faithful service and then "go all to pieces" under a new or unusual charge. Influences to which one has become accustomed make slight impression, but an unusual offer, solicitation or bribe may overthrow in an instant all the defenses and ruin the work of a lifetime.

The hope of the nation, of all nations, lies in manhood and womanhood strong in reverence for God and right, strong of intellect, body and soul.

High and Worthy Ends.

These high and precious and holy gifts of God should be used for an end correspondingly high and worthy and holy. Such a high and worthy end is not difficult to find or to realize. It is not necessary to go out of our way in quest of something remarkable, unfamiliar or extravagant. This high and worthy end is secured in the lives of thousands of men and women who are engaged in the plainest and most ordinary routine of duties, duties of the home, duties of the farm, duties of the workshop or duties of the schoolroom. The only indispensable condition for attaining to such an end is that of having a spirit of genuine love to God and love to man, a spirit of consecration, obedience and unselfish service—in one word, the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Such a spirit when properly possessed and applied will certainly elevate our lives to that which is truly high and direct them to that which is noble and worthy. And the end, the result of such a life, will be the manifestation and enjoyment of the glory of God, the establishment of His kingdom, the triumph of the true and right and good and the salvation and spiritual welfare of souls.—Christian Intelligencer.

Burdens to Bear.

Life brings only burdens to all humanity. It is not only the Christians who must suffer. As a matter of fact, there are many burdens and griefs which press more lightly upon Christians than upon those who do not know Christ. The Christian bears but a part of the load which others must needs bear alone. With Christ for a yokefellow the heaviest part of the burden is borne by His strength, and only so much of it falls upon us as we are able to bear. Those who have never taken Christ's yoke upon them must bear the burden alone, and we may well marvel that any human strength is sufficient to bear some of the ills which life binds upon us.—Christian Work.

Quiz Box.

[Any question may be asked that pertains to any phase of Christian Endeavor work. Address Lock Box 674, Binghamton, N. Y.]

No. 83. M. N. P., Angola, Ind.—Professor Wells is authority for the following statement concerning the territory covered by Field Secretary Eberman in the first six months of last year: The actual time of service was 208 days. He traveled 14,517 miles, visited 23 states, addressed 337 different gatherings and spoke before an aggregate of 53,000 people.

No. 84. J. I. K., Ballston, N. Y.—Christian Endeavor is never antagonistic to any other kindred young people's organization.

TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account G. A. R. National Encampment.

On account of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco, Cal., August 17 to 22, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers a personally-conducted tour to the Pacific Coast at remarkably low rates.

Tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, Thursday, August 6, by special train of the highest grade Pullman equipment. An entire day will be spent at the Grand Canyon of Arizona, two days at Los Angeles, and visits of half day or more at Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, and San Jose. Three days will be spent in San Francisco during the Encampment. A day will be spent in Portland on the return trip, and a complete tour of the Yellowstone Park, covering six days, returning directly to destination via Billings and Chicago, and arriving Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York August 13.

Round-trip rate, covering all expenses for twenty-six days, except three days spent in San Francisco, $215; two in one berth, $200 each.

Round-trip rate, covering all expenses to Los Angeles, including transportation, meals in dining car, and visits to Grand Canyon and Pasadena, and *transportation only* through California and returning to the east by October 15, via any direct route, including authorized stop-overs, $115; two in one berth, $105 each. Returning via Portland $11 additional will be charged.

Rates from Pittsburg will be five dollars less in each case.

For full information apply to Ticket Agents, or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Station, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-15 2t

Prayers by the Way.

The claims of piety differ from those of temporal concerns. These latter require stated clear seasons which allow of a connected, continued application, but religion is not dependent upon such consecutive pursuit. One moment will suffice to place yourself in God's presence, to love and worship Him, to offer all you are doing or bearing and to still all your heart's emotions at His feet.—Archbishop Fenelon.

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